The Centre Reporter.

VOL. LXVII. CENTRE HALL, PA., THURSDAY, MAY 24, 1894. NO. 21

GREAT FLOODS

HIGH WATERS THROUGHOUT THE STATE.

Unprecedented Floods Along all Streams —Great Damage to Bridges and all Kinds of Property.

The rain which set in last Friday afternoon was almost unprecedented in this county for its downpour, and other sections of the state had as much as ours. Damages by floods along large and small streams are reported from all quarters.

In this county there was a general wash-out along the streams and low places, sweeping railroad and wagon bridges, stables, outbuildings and fences.

The rain set in on Friday afternoon, after a hot sunshine from a clear sky. It was a regular pour, accompanied by lightning and thunder with very little storm. The rain kept up until Monday, pouring down with occasional interruptions, day and night. Monday forenoon it was still raining moderately but the sky looked portentious.

On Saturday all day and night the rain fell in torrents and the streets were a sheet of water. It was almost continuous and the downpour was tremendous. About two o'clock Sunday morning a terrific rain began falling, which continued until about six o'clock, during which time there was not a moment's cessation and everything was flooded. The streets were covered and the water overflowed everything.

Many cellars were filled with several feet of water and many a householder waded through the water to get goods up on a dry floor.

On Tuesday the trains ran from Lewisburg and Bellefonte to the Sinking creek bridge about four miles from Centre Hall, where transfer was made. The mail traffic has been completely paralyzed, and no connection can be made until the repairs are made.

The bridge between Lewisburg had two spans in the center swept away on Monday.

Freight trains make no pretense of running, and the railroad company only endeavor to get the mails through.

The condition of affairs was only equaled during the great flood in 1889, when communication was cut off with the outside world for several days.

At Spring Mills, Penns creek and Sinking creek began to rise early Sunday morning, and the streams were soon overflowing their banks. Sinking creek brought down a lot of drift which lodged against the county bridge crossing the stream near the old store stand of J. D. Long. The stream had risen about five feet and overflowed all that portion of the town. The bridge was swept down stream, taking the footlog with it, and landed against a tree in front of the residence of Dr. VanValzah. The water here was flowing over the road and threatened to enter the first floor of the dwellings. Fences were swept away and the residents began to remove their goods.

In front of Pealer's store there was about four feet of water, which threatened to undermine the foundations and sweep the building down stream. The level land near the depot was covered with water to the depth of several feet and had risen to the depot platform. Many residents near the depot were compelled to get off the first floors, as the water entered the houses to some depth.

Monday the water began to fall but the streams were still high. Dr. Van Valzah said: "This was the highest water we ever had at Spring Mills, and other floods we had do not compare with this one. In 1865 we had a flood which was greater than in 1889, but this year gives a new record. In 1889 the water was very high, but we never in the history of the town had anything to equal this."

Much low land was overflowed and considerable damage was done to fields and fences below Spring Mills. There was much apprehension felt in Spring Mills as to the breaking of the dam at Farmers Mills, and the residents were on the uneasy bench all the time. Penns creek was a river and it was thought the dam would break, which would have precipitated nothing short of a catastrophe upon the town.

At Coburn, which is the point where Elk, Pine and Penns creek join and forms Penns creek proper, the water was very high, and the streams all overflowed their banks.

Coburn in 1889 experienced a disastrous flood and four lives were lost here by drowning by the rush of water. The water on Sunday was almost as high as before, but there was no fierce current to do damage. A number of fences and small bridges were swept away.

On Sunday the people living near the creeks moved their household goods up stairs, and fled for higher grounds; the water did not come into any of the houses but the cellars were nearly all filled. The iron bridge that spans Penns creek at Green Briar was in danger of going several times, but by the heroic efforts of the people living near there, the drift was removed and the bridge was saved. Two of the bridges that cross Elk creek on the pike are swept away, the one near Millheim and the other near A. R. Alexander's farm. The bridge near the toll gate is also badly wrecked. A few small township bridges are also carried away. The banks of the railroad were badly washed.

Monday morning the passenger train from Bellefonte arrived at Centre Hall about one hour late, where they received orders to remain owing to the break in the Sinking Creek bridge near Spring Mills. This bridge is about 150 feet in length and is a wooden structure. The stream had brought down a great deal of drift which lodged against the tressling, and forced the bridge about ten feet out of line, leaving the rails and ties only suspended above the stream.

The mail west arrived at the bridge about ten o'clock, where a transfer of of mail and express was made, and the trains run back again. All other schedules and trains for the day were annulled. By the transfer at Spring Mills, the road was practically open between Bellefonte and Lewisburg.

The turnpike across Nittany mountain from Centre Hall to Bellefonte has been rendered impassable. The small bridges in the mountains were swept away and the road bed torn up. Several parties tried driving across but were compelled to return and go around by Lemont, a distance of eighteen miles.

On Sunday the Stone mill dam broke, the flood gates and ten feet of the breast being swept away by the tremendous amount of water. Much damage was done to fields and fences by this immense amount of water which swept everything before it. Fortunately there were no dwellings in its path, and its destructiveness was comparatively harmless.

Great damage was done in our county to hundreds of acres of growing crops by fields being washed out.

Moyer's mill dam, one mile above Coburn, broke on Sunday night, dashing its waters in the direction of Coburn thence down thro the mountains.

The mill dam at Oak Hall broke on Monday morning. Eleven head of cattle, in an adjoining meadow, belonging to Aust Dale, were drowned.

The high water washed many fields in and about Linden Hall, and acres of land heretofore rich in productiveness háve been ruined. Much of the corn planted this spring will have to be replanted, and farmers will be somewhat deterred in their work, by the extra duty placed upon them. The damage to crops in Centre county cannot be estimated, but will reach a high figure.

The dam at Joseph Moyer's mill near Centre Mills broke under the tremendous head of water and precipitated the body of water upon the surrounding country. Considerable damage was done by fences and land being washed.

At Colyer's saw mill above Tusseyville the owner Wm. Colyer suffered a loss of about $500, from several hundred finished cider barrels and keg heads being swept away.

The extensive and expensive tram road lately built at Paddy mountain was almost completely washed away and it will be some time before the lumbering operations can be resumed there.

The county will suffer great pecuniary loss in having to replace bridges swept away by the flood. At Milesburg several bridges are gone and more damage was done than in 1889.

In the Buffalo Run district the damage was great. Bridges, stables, outbuildings, fences, etc., were swept off. Several head of hogs and cattle were drowned, by being swept down stream in the buildings.

WILLIAMSPORT UNDER WATER.

The Flood as High as in 1889.—The Boom Breaks.

At Williamsport the Susquehanna river rose to a height of thirty-three feet and there was a six foot flood in the streets in the city which was as high as in 1889, when the city was almost inundated.

The great boom broke early Monday morning and 60,000,000 feet of logs were swept down the river.

The Pennsylvania railroad bridge stood the tremendous pressure of logs and water and was not damaged, but the city bridges were badly wrecked. Four spans of the Market street iron bridge were washed away and three of the four spans of the Maynard street bridge are gone. Both bridges were iron and the pecuniary loss is heavy.

The people in the city were aware of the danger threatening them and all goods were removed from the first floor of the stores and were taken to the second stories, and transit about the streets was only made with boats.

The loss to lumbermen by the boom breaking will be thousands of dollars, while the city suffers to a large extent.

No trains were run into Williamsport for two or three days and the city was completely isolated.

On Sunday the river had risen 21 ft. and still rising, and people spent Sunday moving their effects to places of safety and the Sabbath was a bedlam in Williamsport. The shouts of thousands of men moving their effects to higher places caused a stir and confusion indesribable, everything was topsy turvy.

The flood is now gradually receding, but in the business section of the town on Tuesday there was yet twenty-seven feet of water. Williamsport and the entire West Branch valley presents a sight indeed. The people prepared for the worst all day Sunday, so the losses in many instances will not be so great as five years ago. A careful estimate of the financial loss for Williamsport and Lycoming county, at this time is $10,000,000.

This city sustained its greatest loss in the wreck of the Susquehanna boom and the loss of 175,000,000 feet of logs held in it. At one o'clock Monday afternoon the boom burst and the logs went floating down the river. These logs in their rough condition were worth on an average of $10 per thousand feet. Manufactured here, they would have been worth twice that sum. In consequence the loss to the lumbermen alone will foot up over $3,000,000. Added to this the loss occasioned by wrecked bridges, the stock of merchants, household effects, damage to crops, etc., will easily bring the damage up to $10,0000,000.

A number of drowning accidents have been reported, but as yet these rumors have not been confirmed.

FLOOD AT BELLEFONTE.

Bursting of a Dam Precipitates a Flood Upon the Town.

Bellefonte, though apparently perched high and dry, had its quota of the flood and a portion of the town was submerged.

The stream, Spring creek, running through the town had only risen about two feet Sunday morning, when the breaking of the dam at Rock Mills let an avalanche of water loose which swept down upon Bellefonte. Fences, outbuildings, etc., were swept before it. Water street was submerged to a depth of about five feet and fences and board walks were swept away.

A corner of the Logan Machine works building was swept off by the flood and the water rose to an unprecedented height. The press rooms of the *Watchman* and *Republican* offices were flooded to a depth of about five feet, and all buildings in the vicinity of the depot were flooded.

At Crider's lumber yard, about 75,000 feet of boards were swept off, along with a lot of the manufactured lumber.

The railroad bridge at Morris' lime kilns and the county iron bridge at the nail works were carried away. Down through the Bald Eagle valley the flood did considerable damage, and at Mill Hall everything was overflowed and all kinds of traffic suspended.

The new railroad from Bellefonte thro Nittany valley to Millhall, has its bed badly washed out in many places and all bridges gone.

On Buffalo Run down to Bellefonte all bridges are swept away.

The low places around the Bellefonte station were submerged and all cellars flooded.

JOHNSTOWN SUFFERS.

The Flood City Suffers Considerable Loss by High Water.

On Monday morning Johnstown was visited by the highest water since the flood on May 31, 1889.

Johnstown had its trouble as usual, and the Conemaugh has spread its waters into town and merchants were obliged to remove goods from cellars.

Stony creek reached a height of twelve feet and began to recede. It was then thought that all danger was past. Monday evening, however, a heavy rain swept the Conemaugh valley between Johnstown and Altoona, and by ten o'clock the Conemaugh river was rising rapidly. To make matters worse, there was a cloud burst near Ebensburg and this mass of water poured down the Conemaugh valley and by midnight the river was a torrent.

The alarm was sounded by fire whistles and bells of the city and almost all of the people who live in the neighborhood of the Conemaugh river left their houses and took shelter on higher ground. The water continued to rise rapidly and by three o'clock had reached its highest point. In many places it was from six to eight feet over the banks. All danger is past. The loss by the flood is variously estimated at from $75,000 to $150,000. The Pennsylvania railroad, whose tracks follow the river for twenty-five miles above the city, is perhaps the heaviest loser, and its loss is placed at $50,000.

At Conemaugh the roundhouse seemed to be about destroyed, and all the engines were removed to a place of safety. The foundation was undermined, but the building stood.

The Flood at Lewisburg.

Monday's report from Lewisburg says the sweeping torrents that on Sunday bounded over the banks of the Susquehanna river continue to rise at the rate of eight inches an hour. In a few hours it was as high as in 1889, and the heavy rains that fell on Sunday will likely swell it higher.

The whole Susquehanna valley is inundated and the destruction and destitution is widespread. Lock Haven, Williamsport, Milton and Sunbury are in great distress, being under five feet of water, with the worst to come. Lewisburg is situated on high ground and has not been damaged with the exception of some building on the surrounding flats, which have been carried away on the crest of the fearful current. The water works, gas works and electric light plant, which are located along the river, have been stopped and until the flood recedes the town will be without water or light of any kind.

A train of freight cars was put on the bridge, the floor of which was almost touched by the water.

Two spans of the bridge have since been carried off by the flood and all communication with Montandon cut off.

The Flood at Lock Haven.

The great flood swept down the West Branch valley causing great loss on the lowlands.

The river rose rapidly and the lower portion of Lock Haven was submerged. The booms broke and set adrift about twenty million feet of saw logs. Aside from loss of logs and lumber the damage is nothing like that of five years ago, as the merchants had ample time to remove the goods. No loss of life has occurred in Clinton county, so far as can be learned. The farmers are heavy losers on account of their crops being destroyed. Water street in Lock Haven was flooded to a depth of about six feet.

In Philadelphia.

The flood that on Monday swept down the Schuylkill river gathered volume each hour and at night raged like a torrent. It spread over the grass lands and driveways of Fairmount park. The water overflowed the wharves and backed up into the streets and houses two squares from the banks. The water was three feet deep over the tracks of the Balt. and Ohio railroad and two feet of water covers the ground floor of the company's station at 23 and Chestnut streets. There is six feet of water in the Balt. and Ohio tunnel, between Arch and Spring Garden streets, and all travel south has been interrupted over the road since noon on Monday.

At Sunbury.

The river overflowed its banks on Monday afternoon and the water has spread into parts of the town.

All communication between Sunbury and Northumberland has been cut off.

Two spans of the Philadelphia and Reading iron bridge across the river at Muncy were forced down about 3 o'cl. by a gorge of logs.

Huntingdon Flooded.

The Juniata on Sunday was 20 feet above low water mark and a great portion of the town of Huntingdon was under water, and people were driven from their homes, and others are imprisoned in their houses by surrounding water. Bridges in all directions are swept away.

At Lewistown.

All streams in Mifflin county had risen to a wild flood. South of Lewistown the country is inundated and people had to flee to high lands. The McVeytown iron bridge is wrecked.

Republican State Convention.

The Republican state convention met at Harrisburg on Wednesday, and nominated Gen. Hastings for governor by acclamation, amid great cheering. The General was notified of his nomination and invited to address the convention. The General appeared and was received with cheers, and frequent applause given to his utterances.

Bargains in Clothing.

New suits made to order, $15 to $18. All new Spring goods, at Montgomery's, Bellefonte.

—Lewins, Bellefonte, has the most experienced cutter in these parts and at his establishment you can be suited in a manner befitting a prince, and at a reasonable price.

—Subscribe for the REPORTER.

CAPITOL GOSSIP

FILLIBUSTERING AT AN END FOR THE PRESENT.

Vice President Stevenson Selected a Committee Which Began Investigation Today.

WASHINGTON, May 21.—There is nothing like presenting a united front to the enemy for convincing them that business is meant. The Senate just now presents a striking confirmation of this assertion. Just as soon as every Democratic Senator in town signed an agreement to remain in their seats each day until Senator Harris should move to adjourn the Republicans saw that the fillibustering jig was up, unless they were prepared to remain in their seats for an indefinite period to keep it up and there was little probability of success even then, as the silver Republicans publicly gave notice of their intention to aid the Democrats in keeping a quorum and in getting a vote on the bill, and there are other Republican Senators who privately expressed the same sentiments. The fillibustering died hard, but when Senator Harris's motion for the Senate to meet, beginning today, at 10 o'clock was made no negative votes were cast.

This does not, of course, mean that Republican opposition to the bill has been withdrawn, but that it has been forced by the united front of the Democrats down to a legitimate basis and that extended debate is no longer expended upon minor items in the bill. The Democrats have no desire to stifle debate on the really important sections of the bill and the proposed amendments, and they expect that a reasonable amount of time will be consumed when the sugar schedule, the income tax and other really important portions of the bill are reached, but they do not intend that debate merely for delay shall play any further part in the consideration of the bill, and in that determination they have every reason to believe that they are supported by nine-tenths of the people of the country, regardless of politics, who want this question settled at the earliest possible moment, in the interest of a resumption of business.

The fairness of Vice President Stevenson in selecting the committee which today began the investigation, authorized by the resolution adopted without a dissenting vote by the Senate last week, was in marked contrast with the action of Republican presiding officers of the Senate in selecting similar committees in the past. Although he would have been justifiable in putting three Democrats and two Republicans on the committee, he only selected two Democrats—Gray, of Del., and Lindsay, of Ky., allowing the Populists one member—Allen, of Nebr., and the Republicans two—Lodge, of Mass., and Davis of Minn.

The first work of the committee will be to try to get at all the facts connected with the outrageous attempt to bribe Senators Kyle, of S. D., and Hunton, of Va., to vote against the tariff bill. Sensational disclosures are looked for in this case, but your correspondent is not over sanguine that they will pan out; not because they do not exist, but because when men start out to accomplish anything by bribery they seldom leave their tracks uncovered to a sufficient extent to have the crime legally fastened upon them.

The committee will also investigate the numerous charges connecting the Senators who arranged the amendments to the tariff bill with the sugar trust in a scandalous manner, and your correspondent does not hesitate to predict that the foundation of every one of these charges will be found the same—Partisan vindictiveness against tariff reform. But whatever the foundations may be the committee proposes to get down to them if such a thing is possible. Several well-known Republican newspaper men will find it difficult to produce authority for charges they have made against Senators, and it will not be surprising if some of them eventually figure in court as defendents in criminal libel suits. The first official work of the committee was to vote unanimously in favor of hearing the testimony in secret. This was not because of any desire to conceal or to cover up anything, but because it was thought to be the best way of getting to the bottom of things. Every word of testimony taken will be printed and made public at the close of the investigation, but in the meantime Senator Gray will decide just how much shall from day to day be given to the newspapers.

The first big batch of discharges from the Government Printing office were made Saturday. They will be continued until the force is reduced to its proper number; meanwhile but few appointments are being made.

The House has the business of the session so well advanced that it gave itself a holiday by adjourning over Saturday, something it is not in the habit of doing. It has worked faithfully on the appropriation bills and it has them all in such shape that it will soon be able to take up and dispose of some other important business while waiting for the Senate to send back the tariff bill with its amendments.

They Are Not Wanted.

An army is now organizing in New England to march on Washington for the purpose of protecting property and keeping the peace.

The recruits in the new organization are union veterans, and they have taken an oath to risk their lives, if necessary, in defense of the government. One of the objects of the movement is to ask congress to pass some measure of financial relief and to reform the pension system.

While this so-called army claims to be an anti-Coxey affair, the probability is that it will make itself a nuisance if it ever gets to Washington. These organized tramps are not wanted in this country, and if their members will be half as energetic in seeking work as they are in getting up their traveling picnics they will have no difficulty in earning a living, and they will be too busy to pay any attention to the cranky reformers who are now giving the public and the government so much trouble.

The authorities can easily protect property and keep the peace without the aid of volunteers who propose to beg their way through the country. The Coxey and anti-Coxey armies should be disbanded.

Death from Exposure.

A four-year-old son of William Delaney, at Jacksonville, this county, died on Sunday last from the effects of long exposure to the storm without food. On Friday afternoon the little one had gone to the woods with other people and became separated from them. That night and all of Saturday the family searched carefully for the missing child without gaining any trace of him. On Sunday the entire neighborhood was aroused and at 12 o'clock he was found six miles from home. Losing his way, he had wandered through the pitiless storm further and further from home and at last sank exhausted beneath a tree. The exposure to the elements for several days without food so prostrated the little fellow that he died soon after being found.

Base Ball Game.

The Centre Hall ball tossers have arranged a game with the Aaronsburg club to be played at the latter place Friday afternoon.

This much has been learned already —that one club is to be licked, but just which one we will know later on.

The Centre Hall boys have a reputation at stake and it would be doubly hard and humiliating to have its colors lowered by any club except the gilt edged New Yorks, which have always been just a little speedy for us.

The Aaronsburg boys are said to be dead sure that this time they hold nothing but trump cards and unless luck does the "low down" on them the mortgage on their ground can be wiped out.

No matter how the game comes out Millheim wants a chance at Centre Hall next Wednesday, to find out whether it has improved any in the last two years.

Making Big Hauls.

The breaking of the Stone mill dam has been the means of furnishing some big tales about certain hauls of fish and eels from its bed. One man is reported as having caught 175 eels, while others fared almost as well. These stories, however, we are inclined to doubt, as they are a little too eely like.

Coxey Sent to Jail.

On Tuesday Judge Miller, in the police court at Washington, sentenced Gen. Coxey, Brown and Jones, the Commonwealers, for displaying partisan banners on the Capitol grounds, to a fine of $5 each and twenty days in jail. They are now doing time serving their sentences.

The Mail Service.

On Monday morning last the last mail from the east arrived at Centre Hall, and since then no eastern papers were received. The service is paralyzed and it will be several days before the traffic will move as smoothly as heretofore. The postmasters have little to do at present, but when the delayed mail begins to arrive there will be some hustling.

WALLACE or Eckley B. Coxe set up against Hastings would oblige the Republicans to get up quite early in the morning and hustle until late at night.

—The popular Russet shoe will be in greater favor than ever this year. We have them in all styles, shapes, and shades, at prices to correspond.—Mingle's, Bellefonte.

Immigrants are pouring into the western part of Louisiana.

The population of New York is now enlarging at the rate of about one hundred thousand a year.

Groenlund, the German political economist, believes that socialism will be tried during the next century.

Judge Arnold has decided in Pennsylvania that a married woman who gave a note in payment of her husband's debts is responsible therefor.

The cost of living in India increases year by year simultaneously with the depreciation of the currency. Every important article of consumption is considerably dearer than 25 years ago.

The amount of precious metals that go into the gold and silversmith's arts is enormous. Europe consumes upwards of $24,000,000 worth of gold and silver annually for plate, jewelry and ornaments.

They are seriously discussing in England the project of building a cantilever bridge 200 feet high, and carrying two railway tracks, across the English Channel. The estimated cost is $173,750,000.

According to the official returns published by the Ministry of Comunication, 12,000 persons have suffered from railway accidents in Russia during the past ten years. Of this number 4500 were killed and 7500 wounded.

San Francisco is the banner city for saloons, declares the New Orleans Picayune. It has one such institution to every 93 persons. Albany, N. Y., comes next with one to every 110 persons, and New Orleans one to every 121 persons.

No deed is too terrible not to be copied by some other perpetrator, philosophizes the Yankee Blade. No crime is so heinous that it will not be imitated. Firebugs usually fly in flocks. Burglars, assassins and rascals of all kinds are as gregarious as sheep.

The women of Kansas have had the right to vote in municipal elections since 1877. The Populist Legislature has voted to change the Constitution so as to give them suffrage in state elections, provided the proposed amendment shall be ratified by the popular will at the next general election.

The proposed British Pacific railroad, to be built from Vancouver to the northernmost limits of British Columbia, will open up a timber belt exceeding in area the timber belts of Washington and Oregon, the Chicago Herald estimates. This road may at no distant day become a part of a system extending to Alaska and eventually to Behring Straits and Siberia. The route to Alaska has been traveled over and found to contain few serious obstacles to the building of a railroad.

If Brooklyn is a city of churches, remarks the New York Tribune, Havana is a city of hospitals. These are nearly all devoted to yellow fever patients, and as the disease is not prevalent during the winter they are closed until warm weather sets in. The Military Hospital is the largest, and it is said by those who have been quartered there that it is also one of the dirtiest. Every club—military, political or social—has its own private hospital, to which members are sent when poverty or necessity for isolation renders it impracticable for them to be cared for at home.

The New York News observes: "The recent speech of Senator Dawes on the growth of the United States was necessarily interesting. In his active political career the venerable statesman has witnessed nearly half a century of his country's advancement. One feature upon which he dwelt is worthy of special mention. It is the fact that in the westward movement of the centre of population, the line almost exactly follows the old division between the free and the slave states. Starting at a point 23 miles eastward of Baltimore in 1800, it has traveled westward at an average of almost exactly five miles a year. It has so closely followed the 39th parallel of latitude that the extreme variation is only 23 miles. And now, after having traveled 500 miles to a point near Columbus, Ind., it is six miles south of the starting point. The salient fact here developed is the steadiness with which the South has maintained its share of population in spite of the fact that the great bulk of immigration has been absorbed by the northern states."

LADIES' DEPARTMENT.

VALUABLE AID TO TRAVELERS.

The Woman's Rest Tour Association of Boston exists for the purpose of enabling women whose means are moderate to travel intelligently, and to get the best and most out of their wanderings, whether for rest or information. The annual fee of $1 entitles its members to a trustworthy schedule of expenses, to a list of good lodging houses on the Continent and in England, and to various books published throughout the year giving valuable suggestions. Though this is its first year, the association has 350 members.—[New York Post.

GOWNS FOR THE EXPOSITION.

It is not advisable to make cotton gowns for wear in Chicago, for very often there are not five days in a whole summer there when they could be worn. A better choice would be a soft white wool—crepon, or challie. A white serge, with a blazer or jacket and silk blouse, would be comfortable and cool-looking; and if further change be desired, add a heliotrope crepon or a silk-and-wool novelty goods, and a pretty silk, one of the satin-striped taffetas or a changeable surrah. These can be made as elaborate as fancy dictates.—[Demorest.

SEEING MRS. CLEVELAND.

Mrs. Cleveland, wife of the President, sees a few people by appointment. In fact, any one can meet her who takes the trouble to send a note requesting the favor. The secretary, who has charge of the matter, answers the letter, appointing a time for the visitor to call. Care is taken that many engagements for one day are not arranged so as to bring a crowd together. Each person is shown into the receiving-room gradually so that every one has a chance to converse a few moments with the President's wife before the next guest is announced. These appointments are generally made between the hours of 12 and 1.—[New York World.

MOURNING SILKS.

For summer uses in mourning are new semi-diaphanous silk and wool fabrics imitating crepons and China crapes that are very handsome, also grenadines with alternate stripes of silk veiling, or creped lustreless silk. There are also many elegant varieties of small-flowered, barred, and dotted silk canvas fabrics and etamines, a silk for light mourning called surah Antoinette, and checked and hair-lined black and white surahs. The India silks with black ground sprinkled with white flowers, and whitegrounds with all-over arabesque designs, will be equally fashionable with shot effects in black and white, plain or with the changeable ground dotted with black. The choice French ginghams this season, both in colors and in black and white effects, follow very closely the handsomest designs in summer silks.—[New York Post.

BRUNETTES AND BLONDES.

The brunette type is becoming more numerous in England and on the Continent. This is sad news for the blonde. Mr. Gladstone, who observes most things, said some years ago that light-haired people were far less numerous than in his youth. This statement was borne out by the results of the statistical inquiry undertaken by Dr. Beddoe, who examined 726 women and found that 369 were brunettes and 357 blondes. Carrying the inquiry a step further, Dr. Beddoe learned that 78.5 per cent. of the brunettes had husbands, while only 68 per cent. of the blondes were married. From this it appears that in England a brunette has ten chances of being wedded to the nine chances of the blonde; and Dr. Beddoe went on to argue that "the English are becoming darker because the men persist in selecting the dark-haired women as wives." The same thing is happening in Germany, in France, in Switzerland and elsewhere on the Continent.—[New York Commercial Advertiser.

BRIDAL GOWN OF A FUTURE DUCHESS.

At the wedding of Lord Arthur Grosvenor, who will one day be the Duke of Westminister, to Miss Sheffield in London, the bridemaids were all dressed in bengaline, with short skirts and large, coarse, brown straw hats, lined with Malmaison pink velvet, bows, lined with pink.

The bride's dress was a rich ivory satin with a deep flounce of old Flemish lace in front falling over a fringe of orange flowers held by three rouleaux of satin, and small bows of the latter with orange blossoms placed at short intervals along the heading. Above this, near the waist, there was a narrow flounce. The bodice had zouave fronts, tastefully trimmed in the same lace and trails of orange flowers.

The sleeves were slashed at the top with lace and finished at the wrist with a puffing of satin and orange buds. A long, square court train fell from the shoulders, trimmed with lace in deep points and ornamented with trails of orange blossoms. A coronet of orange blossoms with a long tulle veil surmounted this costume, and the jewels worn were a diamond and pearl necklace with pendants.—New York Press.

CRINOLINE IN PARIS.

Discussing the chances of crinoline, the Paris correspondent of the London News says: "The dressmaking world is divided on the subject. M. Duchet is dead against it, but in favor of a modification of the present flat skirt which falls behind in the form of a half-closed fan, and outlines too closely the back breadths are held up to prevent them trailing. M. Worth has not made up his mind, but he is preparing flounced under skirts to be worn with the bell-shaped dress skirts he is turning out. The flounces are thickly gathered and extend higher than the knees, and when in white muslin or cotton, will be stiffened with starch. But I do not think that the crinoline, taking the form not of a stiff haircloth, but of steel hoops, can ever be revived in a general way. The tidy, short, clinging skirts with little surplusage are too well suited for the tramcar and other cheap modes of locomotion which have been introduced under the republic to be quietly given up. The lady in the tailor-made dress can scale the top of an omnibus. This would be impossible with cumbersome underskirts. Touring would, by reason of the many trunks which the proposed change in the fashion would necessitate, become much more difficult. This is a time of locomotion and the wealthy are those who rush about over the world the most.

WOMEN AT COLLEGE.

President Andrews of Brown University and Dean Snow of the Women's College adjunct to the university, have issued a circular in the interest of the college, showing what has been done and what is intended. The corporation of the university voted in September, 1891, to open all its examinations to women. In June, 1892, it voted to open all its degrees to women. In the same month it opened to women already holding bachelors' degrees and to other women of liberal education securing special permission, all the courses of instruction intended for graduate students on the same terms as to men. So far as its graduate department is concerned, the university now places women on exactly the same footing as men. In respect to instruction, examinations, degrees and, substantially, expenses, the two sexes are treated alike. The university also offers to examine all women candidates in undergraduate studies, and to confer its degrees on those who are successful in these examinations. The circular says:

"The considerable number of women candidates for undergraduate examinations has induced a number of gentlemen in the faculty to institute systematic preparation for these examinations. Classes are formed in all the branches elected, and are instructed by the same men who have in charge the corresponding classes inside the university. There has thus sprung into existence a women's college, technically and legally under the university only so far as its examinations are concerned, yet in effect a department of the university, so closely connected are examinations with the instruction therefor."—[New York Independent.

FASHION NOTES.

Neapolitan straw hats will again be worn this summer.

The leading color for outdoor wear is undoubtedly purple.

Kid gloves with gauntlets of the finest lace have appeared.

What is called "white wool grenadine" is a new material for evening dresses.

The fancy in jewelry is the making over of old-fashioned earrings into stickpins.

Among the newer things is the Egyptian bangle of silver, from which miniature mummies hang.

Plain materials are employed more largely than they would otherwise be, because of the many beautiful trimmings.

Cuffs worn outside the sleeves are among the new fancies, and are shown in lace, linen and kid, while with outing gowns the kid cuffs are chosen to match a lace corslet of the same.

FOR THE HOUSEWIFE.

HOME-MADE TOILET SOAP.

A thrifty housewife who has plenty of time makes a very pure and agreeable toilet soap for chapped hands from white Castile soap. The soap is sliced very thin and put in a double boiler with glycerine equal to one-twentieth of its weight. After the soap has melted and mixed with the glycerine, let it partly cool, then stir in enough oil of cassia to give a delicate odor and mould. If essence of orris root is used instead of cassia the soap will have the fragrance of violets.

TO CAN DAMSON PLUMS.

These are a small, dark plum, and a great favorite for canning. Pick off the stems and wipe the plums; prepare a sirup in proportion to half a cupful of water to one of sugar, when it boils, put in your plums and cook slowly, from five to ten minutes; have your glass jars hot and clean, especially see that the covers have been scalded, dip into jars and screw covers on, stand them on the head awhile, to be sure they are air tight. Keep all canned fruit in a cool, dry and dark place.—[New York Observer.

SCALLOPED ONIONS.

Onions may be peeled easily and without discomfort if they are first covered with boiling water. After they are peeled boil them for an hour in salted water, changing the water at least twice during that time. Drain the onions from the water, cut them in quarters (if they are large divide them in eighths) and arrange them in a baking-dish that can be sent to table. Then pour white sauce over them, sprinkle with butter and seasoned bread-crumbs and set them in the oven to brown. This makes a very toothsome and sustaining dish for hot weather.

A SOUFFLE OF SPINACH.

A souffle of spinach is especially nice. Wash about two quarts of spinach. It is a little difficult to give this measure, because of the liberality of green-grocers in giving out this quantity. There should be considerably over a cup of spinach when it is cooked. Cook the spinach in abundance of boiling, salted water for about 20 minutes; then drain it and plunge it into cold water. When it has become a little cold press out all the moisture and rub it through a fine sieve. Add the yolks of three eggs, a pinch of pepper, a little salt, two tablespoonfuls of whipped cream and the whites of four eggs whipped to a stiff froth. Stir the cream and eggs in as delicately and lightly as you can, rather "folding" them in than stirring them. Fill buttered souffle dishes with the preparation and bake about 15 minutes. Mashed parsnips make a very delicate souffle, and many other vegetables may be used for this purpose.—[New York World.

HOUSEHOLD HINTS.

If ink is spattered on woodwork it may be taken out by scouring with sand and water and a little ammonia; then rinse with soda water.

When acid has been dropped on any article of clothing, apply liquid ammonia to kill the acid; then apply chloroform to restore the color.

The fine Japanese cement is made by mixing rice flour with a sufficient quantity of cold water and then boiling gently, with constant stirring.

Pine tar is excellent burned in a sick room as a disinfectant; it induces sleep. A cup of hot milk flavored with orange flower water, or one of beef tea, is excellent for an invalid just before retiring.

When mattresses are stained take starch wet into a paste with cold water. Spread this on the stains, first putting the mattress in the sun. In an hour or two rub this off, and if not clean repeat the process.

Bonbon dishes of gold are made more beautiful by the little Dresden panels with copies of celebrated paintings upon them. They can be almost a monopoly only for the rich, as they are worth their weight in precious metal.

To remove specks of dirt from the eye, immerse the eye in cool water, then wink and roll the eyeball until the desired effect is obtained. To remove a cinder, draw the upper eyelid over the lower one and blow the nose with sufficient effort to force the tears to flow.

To wash a muslin dress. Make a good lather and wash the muslin in cold water, never putting it in warm water, even to rinse it. If the muslin is green, add a wineglass of vinegar to the water in which it is rinsed; if lilac, the same quantity of ammonia. For black and white muslins, use a small quantity of sugar of lead.

PEARLS OF THOUGHT.

He who foresees never acts.

The busy have no time for tears.

Wise men never attempt anything.

Nature and wisdom always say the same.

Cheerfulness may be an admirable cloak.

Without trampling the cleverest cannot get rich.

The greatest things are done by the greatest fools.

There may be pride even in confessing mistakes.

Observe moderation in all things—especially in virtues.

There is no grace in a benefit that sticks to the fingers.

Men's motives are mercifully hidden by their shirt fronts.

Zeal without knowledge is like expedition to a man in the dark.

When you lose a leg begin at once to practice with a wooden one.

There is no calamity which right words will not begin to redress.

The consolation of those who fail is to depreciate those who succeed.

If you cannot become rich, remember the many miseries of the rich.

The most charming attribute of friendship is the right of candor.

Dives is never an example, because nobody considers himself really rich.

An extraordinary haste to discharge an obligation is a sort of ingratitude.

Out of ten men nine are born to work for the tenth. Resolve to be the tenth.

The veil which covers the face of futurity is woven by the hand of mercy.

The best way to make a man honest is to make him ashamed of being found out.

The power to do great things generally arises from the willingness to do small things.

Everybody says that gentle birth is an accident, and everybody treats it as an achievement.

Can't Stop "Tipping."

"I see," remarked a well-known man about town the other day, "that we are in the midst of another of those periodic outbreaks against tipping, but it won't make a bit of difference; tipping will go on just the same. Some few people will conceive the notion that as a matter of principle they ought to refrain from tipping and they will try it for a few days and then will conclude that for the sake of their own peace of mind they'd better tip. They'll continue confirmed 'tippers' for the rest of their days.

"The fact is it requires more courage to rebel against the tipping system than it does to revolt against almost any other social custom. I know whereof I speak, for I've 'been there,' and I'll just tell you how it works. When you withhold the usual tip you become painfully aware that the waiter thinks you are frightfully mean. You would like to explain to him that you are only making a noble and heroic fight for principle, but of course that is out of the question. Now, nothing hurts a man's pride so much as to feel that somebody thinks him mean. He could better endure being thought a gambler or a bunco steerer, or a man who didn't pay his debts. You become afraid to look that waiter in the face. Next time you dine somewhere else and again incur the odium of undeserved contempt. You don't get hardened to it; you hate it worse each time, and after it has gone on three or four days you just say to yourself, 'Hang it'—or something else—'this thing has got to stop. I can't stand having people think I am mean when I know I ain't; devil take the principle of the thing.' Then you resume tipping and are happy once more."—[New York Herald.

Anæsthesia from Torture.

An extraordinary thing happened during Mr. Seney's last illness. While a friend was with him he was smitten with a violent attack of angina pectoris. It seemed as though his sufferings were more than the body could stand and survive. The paroxysm lasted for more than an hour. After it had passed he opened his eyes as one who awakes from a sound sleep and said to his friends: "Why, I have been asleep, haven't I? So that it seemed the excess of pain and struggle had really produced a sort of anæsthesia, and the case will be discussed at a meeting of one of the medical faculties.—[Philadelpaia Press.

The United States exported during 1892 canned goods valued at $1,558,820. In 1891 the total export was valued at $703,880.

QUAINT AND CURIOUS.

The first papermakers were the wasps.

Petroleum was first utilized by the Indians.

The Japanese name for bicycle is jetensha.

The largest cave is the Mammoth cave of Kentucky.

The first coal mining was done in Pennsylvania, 1791.

The only fresh water fish in the Canary Islands is the eel.

The largest mammoth tusk yet discovered was sixteen feet.

Two Philadelphians are in jail for counterfeiting one-cent pieces.

There are 122 different varieties of roses in a garden at Lexington, Fla.

A watch carried by the Emperor Charles V. in 1530 weighed twenty-seven pounds.

The tomb of Mohammed is covered with diamonds, sapphires and rubies, valued at $10,000,000.

The diamond, if laid in the sun and then carried into a dark room, shows distinct phosphorescence.

Excessive rope-jumping caused the death of Bessie Woodward, a little girl of Washington, D. C.

The diamond mines of Brazil have yielded over 15,000,000 carats of stones, valued at $150,000,000.

A third set of natural teeth has come to bless Mrs. John Smith of Kingston, Canada. Her age is 90.

The Roman army under Augustus, B. C. 5, comprised 45 legions, with 25,000 horse and 37,000 light-armed regulars.

The misericorde was a small dagger with thin blade made to reach the vitals of an antagonist between the joints of the armor.

Boiling oil, hot water, melted pitch and sulphur were always in readiness during a medieval siege to repel storming forces.

The battle-ax was originally a Celtic weapon. The ancient Irish carried axes as the men of other nations carried swords.

A humpback whale which went ashore in Crake's Bay, California, the other day measured seventy-eight feet long and nine wide.

The Pelew Islands have about 10,000 inhabitants and are very fertile. Their situation between the Philippine Islands and the Caroline Islands, both Spanish colonies, is regarded as a sign that Japan intends to encroach on Spanish possessions in the Pacific.

Captain John Christianson has made one of the deepest dives on record. He plunged into the waters of Elliot Bay, Washington, and after twenty minutes returned with the lead line and a bucket from one of the hatches of the tug Majestic, lying at a depth at half flood tide of 196 feet. He apparently suffered no great inconvenience.

People who have taken the Lake Superior steamers at Port Arthur have noticed the high, long dike of basalt that pushes into to water from the northern limit of Thunder bay. The Indians believe that this ridge is the grave of Hiawatha, or, as he is called there, Manibozho, and few red men pass the spot without dropping a few beads or a pipeful of tobacco in the water as an oblation to his spirit.

He Was a Little Dull.

A Penobscot County farmer, speaking of a former hired man in his employ, remarked quietly: "He's a pretty good sort of a fellow, John is, but he's a little dull—a little dull." After a moment's further thought he continued. "It may be necessary to explain that a bit. I'll tell you how 'tis with him. I had a pretty nice field of onions growing, but they stood a little thick together and needed thinning out. So I told John he might do it. He worked away at them for a day or two and then I went out to see how he was getting on. I found he had pulled up all the biggest ones and thrown them away, leaving only the smallest plants in the rows. I asked him what in creation he had pulled out all the best ones for, and he said 'twas 'to give the little fellows a chance, 'cos the big ones had crowded them and they couldn't grow.' A little dull, John is, a little dull."—[Lewiston (Me.) Journal.

He Was Answered.

He—Well, what have you there?

She—Two of your old letters, my dear.

He—Umph! What's the first one—that 40-pager?

She—One you sent me when I had a slight cold before we were married. This half-page is the one you wrote last winter when I was nearly dead with the grip. That's all, dear.—[Truth.

To Summer Land.

My bird has flown to summer land—
Be still, sad heart.
O'er stream and forest, field and sand,
To southern seas of summer land,
My bird has flown.

My bird sings on where roses bloom—
Be still, sad heart.
'Mid orange groves, where grasses plume,
Far, far south of winter's gloom,
My bird sings on.

And I am left 'mid ice and snow—
Be still, sad heart.
With heart so cold, ah, none can know
Save those who wait in land of snow,
Alone! alone!

O, happy bird, by summer sea,
Sing on, sing on,
And send an echo back to me
O'er field and forest, stream and sea,
Of thy sweet song.

An echo, only this to say,
Sing on, sing on,
That, guided by thy song some day
My chastened soul shall find its way
To summer land.
—[New York Observer.

THE COUNTESS REIFSKY.

BY EVAN EVANS.

An ugly, muggy, chilly evening, in spite of the fact that it was midsummer; but then I had found that weather in St. Petersburg was not to be depended on. The streets were deserted, save when the death-carts rattled along unmindful of their ghastly burdens. The city clocks had struck ten, and I was hurrying home—or rather to my den—to write my "special" to an American daily. Correspondents' letters are generally built upon a frail foundation of truth, but now, in these cholera times, I could hardly find time, or words strong enough, to depict the horrors I saw on every side. I had delayed writing a little longer than usual, so that I might go more deeply into details, for the benefit of my horror-loving countrymen, and I was in haste. I was obliged to go through that part of the city most infected with the awful plague, where the air seemed reeking with infection, but being pretty well seasoned, I did not mind it very much. As I hurried along I saw, standing under a lamp, whose dim rays shed light but a few feet around it, a woman dressed in white.

As I passed her she stepped forward and said, with a tone of recognition, "I have been waiting for you."

I paused, and to my surprise recognized my beautiful friend, the Countess Reifsky, the toast of a hundred ball-rooms, who had been flirting with me fast and furiously for some weeks—why I could not imagine.

With reproof in every accent I exclaimed:

"Madame, what are you doing here in this deadly atmosphere, and alone, at this hour?"

"I have been waiting for you" she repeated, simply.

"How in the name of wonder did she know I was coming this way when I did not know it myself?" I asked myself.

I assumed a severe air.

"You must not stay here."

"No; I mean to take you with me to the final meeting of a society to which I belong. Tonight we disband, and I want you to be there to describe the affair with your versatile pen to your great American people. You know we Nihilists are so misrepresented. No, you need not shrink away; you will come to no harm. Perhaps you do not enjoy being with a 'suspect.' Tonight the far-reaching grasp of the Czar himself would find it hard to reach me, and I shall place you beyond his power, too. But we must hurry."

Half reluctant, and wholly fascinated, I allowed her to lead me along through the deserted streets until we came to a small, low building, which showed not a ray of light. Here she tapped softly. The door swung back on noiseless hinges. Along a dimly-lighted hall we went to another door, which opened in the same quiet fashion, and we stood in the dazzle and glitter of a ball room.

In my business suit I ought to have felt embarrassed, but I did not, for I was too much impressed by the scene before me.

It reminded me of what I had known in my younger days as "phantom parties," at which youth and maiden draped themselves in sheets. Yet that memory should not have given me a feeling of repugnance, for of those happy days I had the pleasantest recollections. As I looked closer I recognized the fact that these people were masquerading in grave-clothes—mocking the destroyer which held the city in its grasp; and a great horror filled me.

I heard a low, musical laugh from the woman at my side.

"Monsieur does not approve of our masquerade? We laugh at death. Come it in whatever fashion it may, by pestilence or in Siberian mines, we do not fear it. Swift or slow, it matters not to us."

"Yes, madame; I have heard that you Nihilists, if I must class you among them, care not how swift be the death to which you consign your victims."

"I see you do not approve of our methods, but you see we know of no other way more honorable. With us the end justifies the means, but when we must send death it is always quick."

"Not always. Bombs don't always work surely."

A gleam in my fair companion's eyes warned me I was on dangerous ground, but it was gone almost instantly, and she continued:

"Now, in the case of the late prime minister—when his fate was sealed, we decided——"

I caught her arm, not knowing what damaging revelation she might make.

"Countess, you are insane. In your country walls have ears."

"Monsieur, these walls are safely guarded. But we miss the music and the dance."

Never, so long as memory lasts, shall I forget that evening. Noble and artisan met on equal ground. Social distinctions seemed for the time being obliterated. Brain, wit, and a common cause were the passports to this brilliant society. Words were spoken which would condemn a man to Siberia for a lifetime. No one seemed to notice me very much, beyond a courteous recognition, and as I looked among the guests, I saw my brother correspondent and compatriot, John McPherson, who was also clad in a business suit, and who also seemed, like myself, a visitor.

The hours flew past. I thought somewhat uneasily of my neglected letter, but could not drag my reluctant feet away from the fascination of the scene.

The music grew faster, and more weird were the strains. My feet fairly ached to tread to their measure, but something held me back.

The hour grew late, the lights burned dim, still the dancers kept up their dizzy whirl. The music rose and fell, now wailing, now entreating; I felt I must yield to it. My beautiful countess put her white arm on mine. I felt her warm breath sweep me cheek.

"Come with me; forget toil and sorrow. Name and fame are worth little. Together we should be forever happy."

I looked into her great seductive brown eyes, and almost yielded, but before my vision came the little primrose-faced girl I had left in a New England village. I saw her as I had bidden her good-by, and I pushed my temptress back.

The white arm fell, the music stopped with a crash, the decorations faded, the smiling faces vanished—changed in an instant—and with a cry of horror I saw death written on every countenance. I heard a hissing in my ear:

"When you are racked with pain upon a cholera bed, remember a a Nihilist's revenge."

The floor swam. I turned and fled. At the door I met McPherson. Outside the gray dawn had broken; I turned to see where we were, and I recognized the grim walls of the morgue.

An hour later Mac and I were counted among the plague victims, hurried to the pest house. I pulled through, almost by a miracle; he, poor fellow, found a nameless grave.

Some weeks later, when I looked over the piles of papers which had accumulated in my absence, I read the notice of the death of the Countess Riefsky on the 17th of July—the day of my strange adventure.

I accounted for McPherson and myself being honored to such an extent in this way, because we had both written letters home exposing some Nihilistic plots, and even then I had letters and material enough for another article in my pocket. Hence the revenge.

I did not tell the little girl at home of her brilliant Nihilist rival. I never like to shatter a faith.—[Frank Leslie's Illustrated.

Interior of the Mormon Temple.

The interior of the Temple has an air of mystery about it. Up to date none but the faithful have been admitted to its sacred precincts, and as none of the inquisitive Gentile reporters are allowed to enter, the newspaper descriptions of the inside are inaccurate, and chiefly the result of the imagination of the ubiquitous scribes. As a matter of fact, there are portions of the interior which are as sacred as was "The Holy of Holies" in the days of the Temple constructed by the wise son of David.

The basement is divided into several apartments, the larger one being 57x34 feet, containing a baptismal font. The floor is tiled with marble, polished to the highest degree of perfection, while the ceiling is of a sky-blue tint. The font is of bronze, and, like that in the Temple at Jerusalem, rests on the backs of twelve oxen, also of bronze, which stand with their faces to the east, west, north and south. Grand and impressive as this apartment is, it is mediocre when compared with some of those on the upper floors. One in particular is deserving of special mention. Resplendent in blue and gold is this magic chamber, while the floor is of blocks of wood not more than an inch square, brought from all portions of the world by the missionaries sent out by the church.

Another apartment adjoining is still more beautiful. White and gold are used, and the effect is to dazzle the eye. The tapestries are all of the purest white, and are rare and costly. All the basins and ewers are of the finest onyx, delicate in tint, and in such profusion that the sight would drive a dealer in this product insane with envy. To be permitted to look upon the magnigcent work for an hour is said to be worth a year of one's life and a trip across the world.

The beehive is the emblem of the church, together with clasped hands and the motto "Holiness to the Lord." Every handle of door and window has this design, all having been specially made for the purpose. In the basement all the fixtures, including the locks on the doors, the bolts and hinges, are of brass. On the first floor they are of plated gold, on the second plated silver, on the third old silver, and above that of bronze. The wood work is of oak, all seasoned and massive in appearance.

The cost of the temple is a question which even the most astute follower of Brigham hesitates to answer. It has been estimated all the way from $6,000,000 to $12,000,000. The latter figure is believed by those who are in a position to know to be the correct one.—[Harper's Weekly.

Do Trees "Know?"

It is sometimes hard to understand how the roots or shoots of plants are able to do what they do in their apparent search for water or light, without special consciousness or intelligence; and yet we know they possess no such qualities.

There are few farmers who have not seen the sprouts of potatoes in their cellars find the way to the knot hole in a board, and extend their growth through it in search for sunlight. The following case, recorded by a California paper, tells what a root did:

The root of a tree followed the brick casing of a sewer until it reached a high brick wall in which, several feet above the level on which the root was growing, was a small hole leading through to the other side. For this hole the root made a "bee line," passed through it and ran down on the other side, where finally it found the water it sought.

The questions are asked by the journal which records the case, "How did the tree know of the hole in the wall? How did it know of the water on the other side?"

The answer made by a botanist is a very simple one. The tree did not know anything about the hole or the water, for trees do not "know" anything. But they send out their roots in every direction. Those which find moisture and nutrition grow and thrive; and those which find none die and waste away.

The root in the case in question was probably turned upward by the wall, so that its discovery of the hole was purely accidental. But once through that aperture its discovery of the water below was perfectly natural.

The roots of trees do "know"—not or their own consciousness, but as a result of countless ages of growth in their kind—how to push on in the direction of water.—[Youth's Companion.

The Milky Way.

During the last few days Professor Barnard, of the Lick Observatory, has been engaged in photographing in detail the Milky Way. When the plates are finished, which will not be for three years, it is expected that the facts revealed by them will revolutionize the old conceptions of this remarkable phenomenon. The text books declare that the Milky Way probably contains 20,000,000 suns; but Professor Barnard estimates that the camera will record the presence of at least 500,000,000, with the certainty that there must be a still larger number which are not visible.—[New York Tribune.

There are 2754 languages and dialects now spoken.

A LOCUST PLAGUE.

A Province in China Devastated by the Insects.

Queer Efforts Made by the People to Dispel the Scourge.

The great Province of Kiang-Soo, China, is being devastated by locusts. Consul Jones, at Chin-Kiang, sends the State Department an account of the curious efforts made by the afflicted sections to dispel the scourge. Some of the methods resorted to are as striking as the suggestions offered to the Kansas people when they were suffering from a similar visitation some years ago. When the locusts make their appearance in one of these Chinese districts there is consternation among the unfortunate peasantry, who assemble in the fields with wild clamor and din of gongs, armed with long bamboos with streamers attached, and vainly endeavor to drive off the terrible invaders who are settling down in myriads and devouring their crops before their eyes. Every leaf and twig is covered thick, giving the appearance of some hideous yellow fruit or plant.

There is a curious and widespread belief among the Chinese in the existence of a "king" locust—"Wang," he is called of colossal size and quasi supernatural character, who hovers invisible in the upper regions of the air, directing and controlling the migrations of the different swarms. At some places the leading officials have publicly sacrificed and made offerings to the king of the locusts in order that he might be influenced to spare their localities.

"I know of few sights," writes the Consul, "more extraordinary than a swarm engaged in pairing. The air is filled with clouds of locusts drifting, circling, crossing and recrossing, with a faint, whirring noise, and getting on the ground in thousands and couples. The ground is carpeted thickly with them; you cannot make a step without crunching heaps of them under your feet, while thousands more start up in pattering volleys against your legs, hands and face."

The eggs are deposited in holes drilled by the female an inch or more deep in the ground. The time required for hatching depends entirely on the temperature. In hot weather the new brood begins to make its appearance at the end of a week. At this stage they are very small, black and active, making extraordinary bounds by means of their muscular hind legs. They are greedy feeders and grow rapidly. By the eighth or ninth day wings have budded and the color begins to change, yellow spots appearing, and in about three weeks or a month they are full grown.

The destruction, by suitable measures, of this formidable pest, involving, as it does, the prevention of famines, fever epidemics and riots, is a matter of grave public concern. One constantly hears of mandarins losing their buttons and being disgraced as the penalty of remissness or failure to destroy the enemy.

Consul Jones says the Chinese consider that the visitation of the locusts is a "calamity from heaven, and that there is no help for it." Chinese records chronicle many instances of the appearance and the calamities inflicted by the locusts in former times, but they have no peculiarly effective methods of destroying them. The Government usually issues proclamations ordering out the soldiers and encouraging the farmers to destroy them. The latter are given a bounty for their destruction.

The soldiers are used against the locusts, with their officers at their head, as against an adverse army in the field. Instead of a gun or a lance, however, each soldier is armed with a coarse hempen bag, attached to a bamboo pole, which, with wide-open mouth, is waved back and forth among the swarms until filled, when they are killed and the action renewed.

The farmers use large brooms made of bamboo twigs and other bushes, and each armed with this weapon goes forth to slaughter. When killed and collected, they are paid for by weight, which is at the rate of four cents per pound. The locusts' eggs are dug up and paid for on a similar scale.

Odd Facts About Beasts and Birds.

Perhaps no birds spend more of their lives on the wing than parrots and pigeons, the latter being also among the most graceful and rapid of the inhabitants of the air. In New Zealand a species of parrot is found that, finding its food entirely on the ground, has lost the power of flight. It differs from the rest of the family only in this particular, and in being almost voiceless.

Among recent breeds of pigeons is the parlor tumbler, which has not only lost the power of flight, but has very nearly lost that of walking as well. Its queer motions when it attempts to walk have given it its name, the tumbler.

"As thick as the hair on a dog's back" expresses nothing in Mexico, for the Mexican dog is utterly devoid of hair on its back or anywhere else. The hot climate having rendered it superfluous, Mother Nature kindly divested him of it. Nor does "the little busy bee improve each shining hour" in that country. On the contrary, it soon learns that, as there is no winter there, there is no necessity of laying in a store of honey, and degenerates into a thoroughbred loafer.

"As big as a whale" might be rather small, as there is a species of the cetacean genus hardly three feet long.

"As cunning as a fox" would have sounded idiotic to the discoverers of Kamchatka. They found foxes in large numbers, but so stupid, because they had never before seen an enemy, that they could be killed with clubs.

The "birds of a feather" that "flock together" do not belong to the penguin family, as they are entirely destitute of feathers, having for a covering a kind of stiff down. Another penguin peculiarity is that it swims not on but under water, never keeping more than its head out, and, when fishing, coming to the surface at such brief and rare intervals that an ordinary observer would almost certainly mistake it for a fish.

Ducks swim the world over, but geese do not. In South America a domestic species is found that cannot excel an ordinary hen in aquatic accomplishments. It has lived so long in a country where water is only found in wells that it has lost its aquatic tastes and abilities entirely.

"As awkward as a crab" does not apply on some of the South Sea Islands, for a crab is found there that not only runs as fast as any average man, but climbs trees with the ease of a schoolboy.

Where Is Camp Jackson?

One gentleman who visited St. Louis this spring after an absence abroad of nearly thirty years asked to be taken to Camp Jackson, where, as he explained, his son was shot during the "late unpleasantness."

"To tell you the truth, I really don't know where Camp Jackson was," his guide explained. "I have lived here a good many years, and heard Camp Jackson spoken of repeatedly, but never had the curiosity to inquire as to its exact location."

"I can find it easily enough," was the reply. "It's in the woods on the Olive street road, five or six blocks west of the old city limits at Nineteenth street."

"There are no woods on Olive street within four or five miles of Nineteenth street," the guide promptly explained, "and if you are right as to location, Camp Jackson is the site of some of the best residences in St. Louis, with several merchant millionaires residing in them."

Inquiries proved that the visitor knew more about the topography of the city than his guide, for what was Camp Jackson during the war is now a thickly-settled residence-section, three or four miles east of the city limits, and with tens of thousands of houses beyond it.—[Lippincott's.

Whale-Oil Crullers.

Somebody mentioned crullers. "Well, I reckon you never tasted real crullers," said an old follower of the sea. "In the days when whales were plentiful and great rivalry existed between the New Bedford sailors it was customary for the captain of a vessel to offer his crew a barrel of flower, about twenty pounds of sugar and a barrel of oil out of the first whale caught. How that prize used to make the old salts work! And when they got the whale the cook was called in and there were crullers till you couldn't rest. Never tasted whale-oil crullers, you say? Then you never will. The whale business is almost done for. Whales are getting scarcer every year. They had no protection, and man has nearly exterminated them.—[New York Tribune.

A Small Dividend.

"I hear your venture on the Stock Exchange was not very successful. Didn't you get anything out of it?"

"Oh, yes, I got experience and the sympathy of my friends.

The earliest library was that of Nebuchadnezzar. Every book was a brick engraved with cuneiform characters.

The Soul of Man.

Say, in a hut of mean estate
A light just glimmers and then is gone,
Nature is seen to hesitate,—
Put forth and then retract her pawn;

Say, in the alembic of an eye
Haughty is mixed with poor and low;
Say, Truth herself is not so high
But Error laughs to see her so;

Say, all that strength failed in its trust;
Say, all that wit crept but a span;
Say, 'tis a drop spilled in the dust.—
And then say brother—then say man!
—[Dora Reade Goodale, in Lippincott.

HUMOROUS.

The rose that all are praising is now the shad roes.

It is doubtful if a blind man can possess the prophetic gift; he is no seer.

Men who never take a stand any where else frequently have to take one in a street car.

He—I think Miss Trill would make an excellent sailor. She—Why? He—She likes to venture on the high C.

Is Miss Trip a girl of means? Phipps—Yes, but what I am trying to discover whether it is yes or no she means.

This difference still lingers
Among women in all lands:
The rich ones ring their fingers
And the poor ones wring their hands.

What nonsense it is to say a man is inclined to be bald. When a man is becoming bald it is quite against his inclination.

Chipper—I often hear people speak about slow poisons. Do you know what they are? Lipper—Yes, meals served at the average boarding house.

Friend—Going to try for a prize essay this term, Sawyer? Medical Student (lowering his voice)—'Sh! Yes. Got a man hunting a subject for me already.

Miss Hart—Which do you think is usually the sillier, the bride or the groom? Mr. Oldbatch—The groom, of course. That's how he happens to be a groom.

Engagement times will soon be here,
And now the prudent lover
Endeavors to get back that ring,
That he may use it over.

He—Deah me, don't you know, Miss Sweetbrier, that when the electric caw struck me it knocked me silly? She—Poor fellow, how long ago that must have happened.

"This chicken," said the boarder timidly. "That is a Plymouth Rock, sir, said the frowning landlady. "Ah! Thank you, ma'am. I knew it was a rock of some kind."

"Well, my dear, how would Farmer Brown suit you for a husband? He seems uncommon sweet on you lately?" "Perhaps so, father, but his hair is so red that—" "True, true, my child; but you should recollect that he has very little of it."

Queer Diet of a Dog.

Mr. Thomas Morgan, of Kentish Town, wondered for a long time why his garden remained desolate, notwithstanding all the pains and seeds he lavished upon it, and why his neighbor's dog was always so plump and fat, until he discovered the cause and effect to be that the animal was inordinately fond of tulips, hyacinths, orchids, and other flowers, and was in the habit of visiting the floricultural preserves and eating up all the blooms he could reach. He did not care about grass or boxwood, or any of the common sorts, but the moment he saw Mr. Morgan plant a black tulip or a rare orchid his eyes sparkled with the feast in store, and the moment the plant blossomed he devoured it, stalk and all. For three years this went on. The dog was insatiable. He was a kind of walking botanical garden, and still had always an appetite for more. Mr. Morgan dared not kill the dog, because he might be held liable for its value, which, of course, would not be taken at his own appraisement, so he sued Mr. Hall, its owner, in the Bloomsbury County Court, for the damage done to the garden.—[London Telegraph.

One of Nature's Economies.

Birds with long legs always have short tails. Writers on the flight of birds have shown that the only use of a bird's tail is to serve as a rudder during the act of flight. When birds are provided with long legs these are stretched directly behind when the bird is flying and so act as a sort of rudder. Nature is economical and never provides two organs for the same purpose, so when the long-legged birds began to use their legs as steering apparatus nature cut off their tails and made the leg rudder a permanency.—[Globe-Democrat.

The turquoise was regarded by the Mexicans as a magic stone, and was worn as an amulet.

THE ENTRE REPORTER.

FRED. KURTZ, EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

TERMS.—One year, $1.50, when paid in advance. Those in arrears subject to previous terms, $2.00 per year.

ADVERTISEMENTS.—20 cents per line for three insertions, and 5 cents per line for each subsequent insertion. Other rates made made known on application.

CENTRE HALL, PA., THURS. MAY 24.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

FOR CONGRESS.

We are authorized to announce the name of Aaron Williams, of Bellefonte as a candidate for the nomination for congress of this district, subject to the rules and regulations of the Democratic party.

We are authorized to announce the name of Wm. C. Heinle, Esq., of Bellefonte, as a candidate for the nomination for congress of this district, subject to the rules and regulations of the Democratic party.

BANKING, according to the Perry county system, assures the quickest returns to the bank officers, since they don't return the money of the depositors.

* * *

SOME congressmen are kicking vigorously against being docked for absenteeism. They deserve kicking besides docking, for wanting to draw pay not earned. No congressman, having a hired man, leaving his work days after days, would pay him in full—he would dock him for every hour short.

* * *

GOING among the news is an item of a young man swallowing some live little fish which were in a tumbler of water at night when he had got up to drink, not being aware that the little things had been put into the glass for safekeeping until next day.

This would constitute that fellow's stomach a private fish pond, in which it would not be lawful for any one but the owner to fish with nets, fish baskets, out-lines or rod and line. The fellow, however, must put up the required notices in his insides, "No fishing allowed in here."

The Business Situation.

Dunn's Review for the last week says: The strikes begin to have a serious though it is assumed only a temporary effect. The number of works depending upon supplies of bituminous coal or coke for fuel is large, and quite a considerable proportion of them have already been compelled to stop operations. No doubt the proportion is larger in the iron and steel manufacture than in any other business, but nearly a third in capacity of the iron furnaces at work a month ago appear to have closed. Some railroads at the West are embarrassed, and textile works of some importance must close soon unless the strike ceases. The movement of so-called armies of unemployed on Washington has caused little excitement, and is less important or significant than the outward movement of specie, which shows shrinking foreign demand for products and further withdrawal of foreign capital. But neither striker nor foreign distrust long retard the progress of this country.

COBURN.

Mrs. W. T. Winkleblech Died Thursday Night from an Attack of Measles.

A. J. Campbell came home on Saturday with a badly bruised foot. While trucking he had the misfortune of getting his foot between the trucks; he can however, walk by the aid of a crutch.

Miss Bertha Young is at present staying with her sister, Mrs. T. G. Hosterman, near Fiedler.

Will Hosterman while working on a lumber job in Sugar Valley, cut his foot which compelled him to come home.

Mrs. Winkleblech, wife of W. T. Winkleblech, who lives with his mother and family of two boys, along Pine creek about two miles north-east of here, died on Thursday night of last week, of a severe attack of the measles and was buried at Aaronsburg on Monday. Deceased was aged about twenty-two years; her maiden name was Lizzie Shawver, and she was married to Mr. Winkleblech less than a year ago. A child about four weeks old is the fruit of their union, which was so untimely ended by the death of the young wife and mother.

Rev. Wolf attended conference which convened at Laurelton last week.

Jacob Kerstetter built an additional story to his summer house which greatly improves its appearance.

Ice cream saloons must be paying investments; no less than five had flung their signs to the breeze on Saturday evening.

About Limburger.

Limburger cheese laid away in cupboards and refrigerators will drive away ants. It will do much more; it will drive a spike through a brick; it will drive a hog out of a tan yard; it will drive a tramp away from a meal's victuals; it will drive a mule through a barbed fence; it will drive a herd of cattle over a precipice; it will drive a negro away from a chicken roost, or a man into insanity who stays five minutes within ten feet of its unsavory presence, and some men will sit up and eat the stuff and profess to like it.

—Subscribe for the REPORTER.

ASK YOUR NEIGHBOR

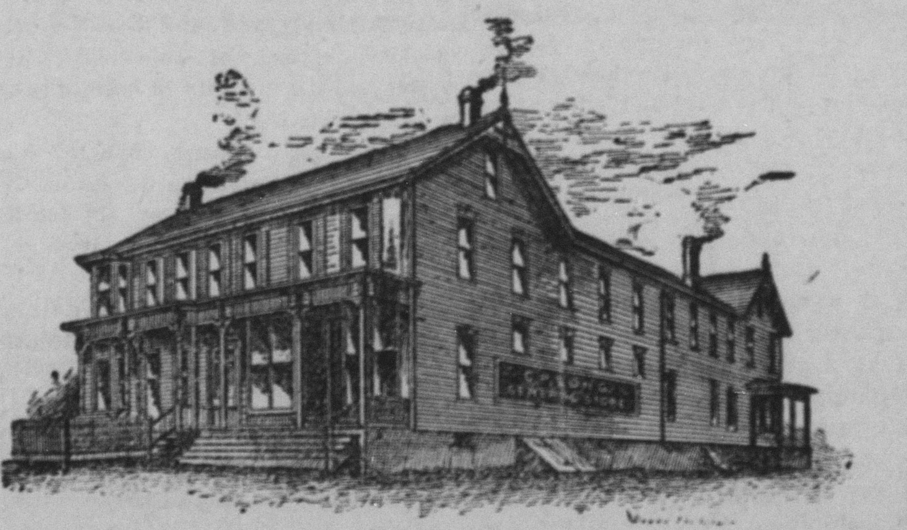
The best place to buy Clothing and ten chances to one he will say FAUBLES.

ASK HIM WHY

And he will reply, "The best goods for the least money, and above all, Fair, Honest Treatment." Try us just once, and we won't have to ask you again.

Faubles, - - Bellefonte.

ADVERTISER LOW PRICES!



We have the finest stock of Dry Goods, Groceries, Notions, Boots, Shoes, and Clothing, which will be sold at lower prices than ever before. What's a bargain? you ask. It depends entirely where you get it. If a reputable house sells a line of goods at a price lower than any other house can sell it, that's a Bargain, and in this ad. we will show you the definition of the word. Here's a few in groceries.

5 lb. Granulated Sugar 30 now	25	6 lb. Currants,	25
3 cans Corn 36, how	25	4 lb Rice,	25
3 cans Peas 36 now	25	3 lb. Ginger Snaps 45, now	25
5 lb. best Lima Beans 30, now	25	3 lb. Soda Biscuits 45, now	25
3 lb. French Prunes 35, now	30	Good Broom 20, now	13
		Whitewash Brush 10, now	5

FISH!

Pails, - - - - 63c | Quarter Barrels, - 1 43

Quality Guaranteed.

Boots and Shoes!

Ladies Button Shoes 1.45, now 99 | Ladies' Fine Tip Shoes 1.50 now 1.00

New line of Shoes at 30 per cent. below former prices.

Men's Shoes never were so cheap.

Special Bargains In Dishes and Classware.

The rush for Spring goods is here, but with our new building and enlarged stock, we are prepared for it, but the rush only leaves us time to say in conclusion, come and see.

C. P. LONG.

Spring Mills, - - - - Pa.

MERCANTILE APPRAISEMENT FOR 1894.

The venders of foreign and domestic merchandise will take notice that they are appraised and classified by the undersigned, appraiser of mercantile and other license tax for the year 1894, as follows:

Post Office	Names.	Business.	Class.	Tax.
Aaronsburg	Musser, M. M	Merchant	13	10 75
"	Phillips, W. H	"	13	10 75
"	Yearick, Thos	"	14	7 75
Axemann	Meyers, Henry	"	14	7 76
Bellefonte	Achenbach, W. T	Jeweler	14	7 75
"	Achenbach, B. C	Confectioner	14	7 75
"	Aikens, J. A	Musical Instruments	14	7 75
"	Anderson, John	Billiards and Pool	7	40 75
"	Anderson, John	Restaurant	8	5 75
"	Bellefonte Supply House	Steam Fitters, Etc	14	7 75
"	Blair, F. P. & Co	Jeweler	14	7 75
"	Bauer, J. N. & Co	Merchants	13	10 75
"	Blackford, Geo	Restaurant	8	5 75
"	Brown, E. Jr	Furniture	14	7 75
"	Brown, T. C	Merchant	14	7 75
"	Bush, Geo. T	Books and Stationary	14	7 75
"	Belleft. Fuel & Supply Co	Coal, Etc	11	15 75
"	Brachbill, W. R	Furniture	14	7 75
"	Cunningham, J. M	Tobacco and Cigars	14	7 75
"	Ceader, Joseph	Confectionery	14	7 75
"	Cook, C. E. & W. R	Merchant	14	7 75
"	Culveyhouse, Wm	Hardware	14	7 75
"	Crawford, Geo. B	Billiards and Pool	7	40 75
"	Cruse, A. J	Tobacco and Cigars	14	7 75
"	Doll, Louis	Boots and Shoes	14	7 75
"	Fauble, M	Clothing	13	10 75
"	Gramley, Jas	Groceries	13	10 75
"	Garman, E. F	Merchant	13	10 75
"	Galbraith, Frank	Jeweler	14	7 75
"	Green, F. P	Druggist	13	10 75
"	Gerberich, Hale & Co	Grain, Etc	14	7 75
"	Garbrick, John	Groceries	14	7 75
"	Harper, J. A. & Co	Merchants	12	13 25
"	Harper, Jared	Groceries	11	15 75
"	Harris, Jas. & Co	Hardware	10	20 75
"	Hill, J. H	Confectionery	14	7 75
"	Irvin, D. & Son	Hardware	10	20 75
"	Jackson, Geo. W. & Co	Grain, Etc	14	7 75
"	Joseph Bros & Co	Merchants	8	30 75
"	Lyon & Co	"	10	20 75
"	Lewins, Samuel	Clothing	13	10 75
"	Montgomery & Co	"	13	10 75
"	Mingle, A. C	Boots and Shoes	13	10 75
"	McKee, H. A. & Bro	Hardware	10	20 75
"	Meese, John	Merchant	13	10 75
"	McCalmont & Co	Implements	10	20 75
"	Meyer, W. T	Merchant	14	7 75
"	McCoy & Linn	"	14	7 75
"	Otto, Hamilton	Tobacco and Cigars	14	7 75
"	Parrish, C. M	Druggist	14	7 75
"	Powers, E. L	Boots and Shoes	13	10 75
"	Racket Store Co	Merchants	11	15 75
"	Richards, F. C	Jeweler	14	7 75
"	Rine, C. R	Tobacco and Cigars	14	7 75
"	Rowe, Ed. C	Furniture	14	7 75
"	Rhoads, E. K	Coal, Etc	11	15 75
"	Ray, C. T	Confectionery	14	7 75
"	Roundtree, J. T	Groceries	14	7 75
"	Swartz & Dubbs	Implements	14	7 75
"	Schreyer, H. H	Merchant	13	10 75
"	Stitzer, H. Y	Stationary	14	7 75
"	Schroyer, C. H	Confectionery	14	7 75
"	Sourbeck, J. D	Groceries	14	7 75
"	Shuey, C. C	"	10	20 75
"	Sechler & Co	"	11	15 75
"	Krumrine, J. N. & S	Drugs	13	10 75
"	Tuten, M. P	Groceries	13	10 75
"	Twitmire, W. T	Hardware	14	7 75
"	Thal, M. T	Confectionery	14	7 75
"	Wilkinson, W. H	China and Lamps	13	10 75
"	Williams, S. H	Wall Paper	14	7 75
"	Waite, J. S. & Co	Implements	13	10 75
"	Zeller, J. & Son	Drugs	13	10 75
Blanchard	Delong, L. J	Merchant	14	7 75
"	Glossner, S. H	"	14	7 75
"	Kunes, J. I	"	14	7 75
"	Quigley, J. A	"	13	10 75
Benore	Baisor, J. W	"	14	7 75
"	Haugh, John	"	13	10 75
"	Love, John	"	14	7 75
Boalsburg	Bricker, L. S	Grocer	14	7 75
"	Stewart, J. T	Merchant	13	10 75
"	Weber, J. H	"	13	10 75
Centre Hill	Strohm, M	"	14	7 75
Centre Hall	Bartholomew, R. E	Merchant, Etc	12	13 25
"	Benner, G. O	"	14	7 75
"	Centre Hall Imp. Works	Implements	14	7 75
"	Dauberman & Goodhart	Furniture	14	7 75
"	Harper & Kreamer	Merchants	13	10 75
"	Murray, J. D	Drugs	14	7 75
"	Wolf & Crawford	Merchants	12	13 25
Clarence	Catchit, Geo	"	14	7 75
Coburn	Everett, T. B	"	14	7 75
"	Glasgow, J. W	"	14	7 75
"	Guisewite, Luther	Grain and Coal	13	10 75
"	Hoffa, John Jr	"	14	7 75
"	Meyer, T. F	Merchant	13	10 75
Farmers Mills	Rishel, J. H	"	14	7 75
Fillmore	Musser, L. H	Implements	14	7 75
Fleming	Greist, T. E	Merchant	12	13 25
"	Greist, A. J	"	11	15 75
"	Steer, J. C	"	14	7 75
Gatesburg	Rider, M	"	14	7 75
Guyer	Smith, M	"	14	7 75
Hublersburg	Hoy, G. F	"	14	7 75
"	Kessinger, T. L	"	14	7 75
Howard	Lucas & Bro	Merchants	13	10 75
"	Long, R. P	Merchant	14	7 75
"	Moore, H. A	Drugs	14	7 75
"	Schenck, A. A	Hardware	14	7 75
"	Thompson, W. H	Grocer	14	7 75
"	Weber, B. Sons	Merchants	12	13 25
Julian	Henderson, J. C	Merchant	14	7 75
"	Irvin, Daniel	"	14	7 75
Loveville	Gates, L. M	"	14	7 75
Lemont	Everett, C. A	Drugs	14	7 75
"	Long, L. E	Hardware	14	7 75
"	Lenker, J. E	Merchant	13	10 75
"	Grove, D. A	Grain and Coal	14	7 75
"	Ross, J. I. & Son	Merchants	13	10 75
Linden Hall	Meyer, A. E	Grain, Etc	14	7 75
"	Keller, Mrs. J. W	Merchant	13	10 75
"	Ross, J. H	"	12	13 25
Madisonburg	Roush & Limbert	Merchants	14	7 75
"	Vonada, F. P	Implements	14	7 75
Moshannon	Lucas, J. T	Merchant	14	7 75
Martha Furnace	Williams, W. S	"	14	7 75
Milesburg	Boggs, A. T	"	14	7 75
"	Else, C. H	Drugs	14	7 75
"	Essington, L. E	Grocer	14	7 75
"	Hugg, Enoch	Merchant	14	7 75
"	Miles, W. B. & Son	Merchants	13	10 75
"	Newman, A	Merchant	14	7 75
"	Neff, Mrs. S	Grocer	14	7 75
"	Poorman, Ed	Merchant	14	7 75
Millheim	Diebler, J. H	"	13	10 75
"	Frank, A. A	"	13	10 75
Millheim	Goodhart, W. L	Implements	14	7 75
"	Harter & Campbell	Furniture	14	7 75
"	Morris, C. H	Drugs	14	7 75
"	Musser, J. W. Agt	Merchant	14	7 75
"	Musser, W. S	Pool	8	30 75
"	Miller, J. A	Boots and Shoes	14	7 75
"	Kessler, Abe	Clothing	14	7 75
"	Spigelmyer, M. C	Merchant	13	10 75
"	Stover, J. W	"	13	10 75
"	Smith, J. C	"	13	10 75
Nittany	Peck & Son	"	14	7 75
"	Schaeffer, B. F. & Son	"	13	10 75
Oak Hall	Corman, H. P	"	14	7 75
"	Gingerich, D. C	Grain and Coal	14	7 75
"	Stewart, J. W	"	13	10 75
Penna Furnace	Clemson & Irvin	Merchant	14	7 75
"	Ewing, A. G	"	13	10 75
Pine Grove Mills	Hess, J. G	"	14	7 75
"	Krebs, D. C. & Bro	"	14	7 75
"	Weaver, D. H	"	14	7 75
Pleasant Gap	Noll, W. H. Jr. & Bro	"	13	10 75
Potters Mills	Long, P. P	"	14	7 75
"	Thompson & Smith	"	14	7 75
Penn Hall	Fisher, J. B	"	13	10 75
Powelton	Jackson, R. A	"	14	7 75
Pine Glenn	Boak, G. R	"	14	7 75
Port Matilda	Beckwith, John	"	14	7 75
"	Chaney & Thompson	"	14	7 75
"	Miles, H. M. & Bro	"	14	7 75
"	Pringle, S. R	"	14	7 75
"	Reese, A. W	"	14	7 75
Philipsburg	Andrews, W. C	"	11	15 75
"	Adams, Hugh	"	14	7 75
"	Black, James	Furniture	14	7 75
"	Burchfield, W. E	Merchant	14	7 75
"	Bunnel, J. M	Music, Etc	14	7 75
"	Butler, W. B	Billiards and Pool	6	50 75
"	Brandman & Gilbrand	Merchant	12	13 25
"	Barnes, Thos	"	10	20 75
"	Barnes, J. & T	Clothing	13	10 75
"	Barber, J. F. & Co	Hardware	9	25 75
"	Biddle, Wm	Groceries	14	7 75
"	Brinton, Duncan & Barnes	Grain, Etc	14	7 75
"	Campbel, Chas	Confectionery	14	7 75
"	Crissman, S. S	Drugs	14	7 75
"	Dunwiddie, W. A	"	14	7 75
"	Davis, N. N	Jeweler	14	7 75
"	Davis, C. H	"	14	7 75
"	Decatur Store Co	Merchant	12	13 25
"	Davidson, M. H	Butcher	14	7 75
"	Duke, F. W	Restaurant	8	5 75
"	Emery Harry	Grocer	14	7 75
"	Fryberger, C. T	Flour and Feed	13	10 75
"	Gray, I. V	Merchant	7	40 75
"	George, M. E	Drugs	14	7 75
"	Harper, A. W	Carpets	14	7 75
"	Herman, Gersaw	Clothing	13	10 75
"	Haworth, James	Tobacco and Cigars	14	7 75
"	Harvey & Co	Drugs	14	7 75
"	Hoffman Bros	Tobacco and Cigars	14	7 75
"	Hamer, K.	Groceries	14	7 75
"	Haworth Bros	Furniture	14	7 75
"	Harding, J. C	Boots and Shoes	13	10 75
"	Hoffer, H. O	Fancy Goods	14	7 75
"	Hess, Wm	Groceries	14	7 75
"	Herman, Geo	Merchant	14	7 75
"	Hale Hardware Co	Hardware	9	25 75
"	Jenkins & Gilmour	Merchants	14	7 75
"	Jones & Co	Hardware	11	15 75
"	Kessler, L. G	Merchant	8	30 75
"	Leahman, Joseph	Clothing	13	10 75
"	Marks, A. W	Boots and Shoes	12	13 25
"	Moore, Frank	Confectionery	14	7 75
"	Meyer, T. J	Tobacco and Cigars	14	7 75
"	McCausland, T. G	Jeweler	14	7 75
"	Mellick, W. M	Drugs	14	7 75
"	Mayer, Adam	Furniture	14	7 75
"	Miner's Beef Co	Beef Etc	9	25 75
"	Musser, W. A	Merchant	14	7 75
"	Naugle, Geo. W	Jeweler	14	7 75
"	Owens, W. C	Hardware	11	15 75
"	Parker, Geo	Stationary	14	7 75
"	Platt, Barber & Co	Merchants	3	100 75
"	Press, Jacob	Groceries	14	7 75
"	Peters, A. L	Butcher	14	7 75
"	Pritchard, Wm	Groceries	14	7 75
"	Right, S. W	Jeweler	14	7 75
	Russ, John	Confectionery	14	7 75
"	Rothrock, W. J	Novelty	14	7 75
"	Rieling, J. M. & Co	Jeweler	14	7 75
"	Ratowskey, Barney	Clothing	13	10 75
"	Ratowskey, Isaac	Clothing, Etc	13	10 75
"	Runk, Charles	Flour and Feed	14	7 75
"	Switzer, L. J. & K	Merchant	14	7 75
"	Schmidt, F. & R	Merchant	14	7 75
"	Streamer, J. C	Gents' Furnishing	14	7 75
"	Swires Store Co	Merchants	11	15 75
"	Womer, E. S	Clothing	13	10 75
"	Weber, Frank	Furniture	14	7 75
"	Wolf, Wm	Grain Etc	14	7 75
Rock Springs	Miller, C. D	Merchant	14	7 75
Romola	Robb, W. M	Merchant	14	7 75
Roland	Parker, J. M	Merchant	14	7 75
Rebersburg	Carlin, W. J	Merchant	13	10 75
"	Musser, G. M. Agent	Merchant	13	10 75
"	Kreamer, Geo. W	Merchant	14	7 75
"	Waite, S. W	Merchant	14	7 75
Stormstown	Burket, I. G. & Bro	Merchants	14	7 75
"	Griffin, J. H	Merchant	14	7 75
State College	Condo & Allison	Merchants	13	10 75
"	Foster, W. L	Merchant	13	10 75
"	Holmes, J. H	"	13	10 75
"	Grieb & Lauck	Pool	8	30 75
"	Grieb, S. S. & Co	Hardware	14	7 75
"	Krumrine, J. N. & S	Merchants	13	10 75
"	Stewart, J. W. & Son	Grain and Coal	14	7 75
"	Sortman, J. F	Pool	8	30 75
Spring Mills	Allison Bros & Co	Grain and Coal	14	7 75
"	Long, G. H	Merchant	13	10 75
"	Long, C. P	"	12	13 25
"	Long, Frank A	Coal	14	7 75
"	Pealer, Wm	Merchant	13	10 75
Sandy Ridge	Garland, Jas	Merchant	14	7 75
"	Sandy Ridge Supply Co	"	14	7 75
Snow Shoe	Buddinger, T. B	"	5	60 75
"	Else, C. H	Drugs	14	7 75
"	Gilliland & Murray	Merchants	13	10 75
"	Lucas, James S	Pool	8	30 75
"	Robison, Abe	Merchant	13	10 75
"	Thompson & Schuldt	Groceries	14	7 75
"	Thompson, Joseph	"	14	7 75
Tusseyville	Swartz, S. M	Merchant	14	7 75
"	Smith, Jacob & Son	"	14	7 75
Woodward	Motz, J. C. F	"	14	7 75
"	Wolf, R. M	"	13	10 75
Walker	Yearick, N. H	"	14	7 75
Waddle	Hoy, J. A	"	14	7 75
Wolf's Store	Emerick, J. S	"	14	7 75
Zion	Dorman, S. F	"	14	7 75
"	Noll, B. & Co	"	13	10 75

An appeal will be held at the Commissioners Office in Bellefonte, on Tuesday June 5th, 1894, between 10 a. m. and 4 p. m., when and where all persons interested may attend if they think proper.

F. O. HOSTERMAN, Mercantile Appraiser.

NOTICE OF APPEALS.

ANNUAL ASSESSMENT APPEALS FOR 1894.

Notice is hereby given to the tax-payers of Centre county, that the County Commissioners will hear and determine appeals at the Commissioners' office, at Bellefonte, Pa. for the respective districts as follows:

Thursday, May 24th,—Union, Burnside and Snow Shoe townships, and Unionville Borough.

Friday, May 25th,—Marion, Walker and Boggs townships and Milesburg Borough.

Saturday, May 26th.—Howard, Curtin and Liberty townships and Howard Borough.

Monday, May 28th.—Miles, Penn and Haines townships and Millheim Borough.

Tuesday, May 29th—Potter and Gregg townships and Centre Hall Boro.

Thursday, May 31st.—Harris, College, Ferguson and Halfmoon townships.

Friday, June 1st.—Rush, Taylor, Huston and Worth townships and Philipsburg and South-Philipsburg Boroughs.

Saturday, June 2nd.—Benner, Patton and Spring townships.

Monday, June 4th.—Bellefonte Borough.

The time for hearing appeals will be between the hours of nine (9) o'clock a. m. and four (4) o'clock p. m. The assessors of the several districts will be present with the Board of Commissioners on the day of said appeal for their respective districts, as well as all persons who may feel themselves aggrieved. Assessors will bring all books and papers they have to the appeal.

G. L. GOODHART, }
T. F. ADAMS, } County
J. B. STROHM, } Commissioners.

Attest:—
R. F. HUNTER, Clerk.
Commissioners' Office, Bellefonte, May 2, 1894
May3-4t

PENNSYLVANIA Railroad.

PERSONALLY-CONDUCTED PLEASURE TOURS.

FLORIDA. January 30th, February 13th and 27th, March 13th and 27th. Two weeks in the Land of Flowers, on the first four tours, while tickets for last tour are good to return until May 31st. Special trains of Pullman Sleeping and Dining Cars. Rate from New York, $50.00, from Philadelphia, $48.00. Proportionate rates from other points.

WASHINGTON. February 8th, March 1st and 22nd, April 12th, May 3rd and 24th. Three-day tours to the National Capitol, covering railroad fare and accommodation. Rate from New York $13.00 and $13.50 from Philadelphia $11.00.

TOURIST AGENT AND CHAPERON ACCOMPANY EACH PARTY.

For tickets, itineraries, and full information apply to Tourist Agent, 233 South Fourth Street, Philadelphia; 1196 Broadway, New York; 860 Fulton Street, Brooklyn; or 205 Washington Street, Boston.

S. M. PREVOST, Gen'l Mg'r. J. R. WOOD, Gen'l Pass. Ag't. G. W. BOYD, Ast. Gen'l Pas. Agt.

EXPLOSIVES. POWDER, FUSE AND QUARRYING MACHINERY.

ATLAS POWDER.—The very best quality of Dynamite in use is named the Atlas Powder, for blasting rocks and blowing out stumps.

JUDSON POWDER.—The Judson powder is of medium strength between black powder and dynamite.

BLACK POWDER.—Dupont's make of blasting, rifle and sporting powder has always been considered the best in the market and it is as good in quality to-day as it ever was.

CARTRIDGES.—Fixed ammunition for hunters and sportsmen.

WE ARE PREPARED to supply the trade with the above High Class Explosives at the very lowest prices. We guarantee the lowest prices for the best goods in this line ever offered for sale in this community.

FUSE.—Cotton, hemp, tape and rubber fuses for use in dry and wet rock.

PLATINUM FUSES AND ELECTRIC BLASTING APPARATUS.

ROCK DRILLS.—Rock Drills operated by hand, steam or compressed air with boilers, air compressors and engines for operating the same.

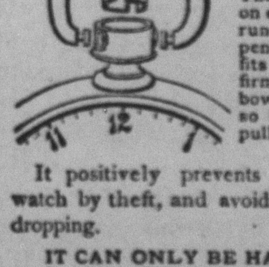
ORDERS FOR ANY of the above articles placed in our hands will receive prompt attention at the very lowest prices.

McCALMONT & CO.,
22Junly BELLEFONTE, PA.

SALESMEN WANTED to sell a choice line of NURSERY STOCK and SEED POTATOES. LIBERAL SALARY or COMMISSION PAID WEEKLY. PERMANENT and PAYING POSITIONS to GOOD MEN. SPECIAL INDUCEMENTS to BEGINNERS. EXCLUSIVE TERRITORY GIVEN IF DESIRED. Write at once for terms to
The Hawks Nursery Co.
ROCHESTER, N. Y.
feg1-4m

Non-pull-out

is an arbitrary word used to designate the only bow (ring) which cannot be pulled off the watch.



Here's the idea

The bow has a groove on each end. A collar runs down inside the pendant (stem) and fits into the grooves, firmly locking the bow to the pendant, so that it cannot be pulled or twisted off.

It positively prevents the loss of the watch by theft, and avoids injury to it from dropping.

IT CAN ONLY BE HAD with Jas. Boss Filled or other watch cases bearing this trade mark—

All watch dealers sell them without extra cost.

A watch case opener will be sent free to any one by the manufacturers.

Keystone Watch Case Co.,
PHILADELPHIA.

I HAVE HAD THE EXPERIENCE AND YOU CAN HAVE THE BENEFIT OF IT.

I have been in the Carriage-making Business in Mifflin county since 1858, and continuously at Yeagertown for 33 years. I know how to build vehicles in the most durable manner, of best material and in all styles. I have a larger stock of Buggies, Spring Wagons and Carriages on hand than I ever had since I have been in the business, and I will sell them at reasonable prices to suit these times. Vehicles made to order and repairing done in the best manner.

Give me a call and I will save you money.
H. PHILLIPS,
Yeagertown, Pa.
Livery Stable attached. May19-6m

MEN WANTED To take orders. No delivering or collecting. Experience not necessary. Steady employment. Best terms. Write at once and secure choice of territory.
ALLEN NURSERY CO., Rochester, N. Y.
mar22-4m

Business Law in Daily Use.

Herewith are the most important laws, succinctly stated, that touch the needs of the average business man. An observance of them will enable one to avoid many mistakes that may be serious, and steer the innocent from many pitfalls that may be calamitous. They contain, in few words, the essence of a large amount of legal verbiage not always very intelligible.

Each individual in a partnership is responsible for the whole amount of the debts of the firm, except in cases of "special" partnerships.

Contracts made on Sunday cannot be enforced.

A contract made with a minor is void.

A contract made with a lunatic (or with one who has a general reputation for weak mindedness) is void. (The latter case must, however, be clearly established.)

The acts of one partner bind all the other partners.

It is a fraud to conceal a fraud.

No consideration is sufficient in law if it be illegal in its nature. (Many "failures" are upset because of this law.)

A receipt for money is not always conclusive.

An agreement without consideration is void.

The law compels no one to do impossibilities. (This must be liberally construed.)

Ignorance of the law excuses no one.

Note especially the following, as affecting the giving and taking of notes and checks:

A note made on Sunday is void.

A note made by a minor is void.

A note obtained by fraud, or from a person in a state of intoxication, cannot be collected. (This is a corollary to the law governing contracts with the weak minded.)

Notes bear interest only when so stated.

Signatures made with a lead pencil are good in law.

A note indorsed in blank is transferable by delivery, the same as if made payable to bearer.

The maker of an "accommodation" note (one for which he has received no consideration, having lent his name and credit for the accommodation of the holder) is not bound to the person accommodated, but is bound to all other parties, precisely as if there was a good consideration.

If a note is lost or stolen, it does not release the maker; he must pay it if the consideration for which it was given, and the amount can be proved.

If the maker of a check or draft has changed his residence, the holder must use "due diligence" to find him.

Checks or drafts must be presented for payment "without unreasonable delay."

Ignorance or oversight of or willful inattention to these fundamental injunctions is the frequent source of annoying and expensive litigation.

SPRING MILLS.

Decoration Day to be Observed by Appropriate Exercises.

We are all here safe and sound though the inhabitants of Republican Row all took to the hills on Sunday, but have all returned without the loss of one.

Seven and one-half inches of water is what fell during the heavy rains here.

Sinking creek was eighteen inches higher than during the June flood of 1889; while Fred Segel compared Penns creek with the June marks and found Sunday's flood nine inches higher.

The track men from Lewisburg, Mifflinburg, Glen Iron, Paddy Mountain, Coburn and Centre Hall, were here on Tuesday trying to repair Sinking creek bridge, which is in a dilapidated condition.

Rev. Ralph W. Illingsworth, of the M. E. church, will preach the Memorial sermon for the G. A. R. on next Sunday at 10.30 a. m.

Mrs. Henry Royer was stricken with paralysis on Monday afternoon, but at last reports she was improving.

Owing to the high water there was no Sunday school or religious services last Sunday.

The G. A. R. will perform the usual ceremonies on Memorial Day; at Farmers Mills at 9.30; at Georges Valley at 2.30, and at Spring Mills at 5.30. Able speakers have been engaged for each place; Col. Kress, of Lock Haven, will speak at Spring Mills. The veterans will be accompanied by the Farmers Mills band and a Drum Corps. Daisy Kennelley, Verna V. Rearick, Cottie Evans, and Ida Condo have been appointed a committee on flowers and the various Sabbath schools, congregations, and citizens generally are invited to participate.

Mr. Rathburn, postmaster of Elmira, N. Y., was in town a few days this week, trying to sell his big hotel known as the Bibby House, but failed to make a sale.

Where to Get a BICYCLE.

W. L. Goodhart, prop'r of the Millheim Agricultural Impl. House, has the agency for Wheels, high and low grade, both new and second hand, of any manufacture, from $16 up to $150. He has the sole control of Penns Valley for the Union Wheel, which is strictly high grade and first-class in every respect. Mr. Goodhart's reliability is unquestioned. 10my4t

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TREASURER'S SALE OF UNseated lands for taxes for '92a '93. Agreeable to the provisions of law relating to the sale of unseated tracts of land for the non-payment of taxes. Notice is hereby given that there will be exposed to public sale or outcry the following tracts of unseated lands in county of Centre, Pa., for taxes due and unpaid thereon, at the Court House, in the borough of Bellefonte, on Monday, the 11th day of June, 1894, at 1 o'clock. p. m.

ACRES.	PER.	WARRANTEE.	TAXES
		BENNER TWP.	
100		Hale, J. M	4 08
133		Johnson Thomas	4 40
350		Johnston James	11 56
121		Johnston, Eleanor	3 99
50		Lingle, J J	2 91
50		Lingle, J J	2 91
130		Smith, John	4 30
		BOGGS TWP.	
383	163	Frazier, Walbro	15 41
431	137	Godfrey, Martha	18 11
433	163	Gray, Wm	18 11
181		Lucas J M & J P Packer	7 25
300		McCoy, Frank	12 08
146		Packer & Lucas	5 88
50		Packer & Lucas	4 03
		BURNSIDE TWP.	
415		Black, Jas	12 50
433	163	Brady, Robt	13 00
433	163	Brady, Wm P	17 76
433	163	Brady, John	13 00
433	163	Bill, Alex	17 76
415		Boyd, John	15 00
431	163	Royer, John ⅓ of	4 34
433	163	Cook, Wm	17 76
433	163	Cowden, John	17 76
140	21	Cox, Paul	4 20
433	163	Dewart, John	13 00
433	163	Dewart, Wm	13 00
433	163	Donnelly, Henry	13 00
433	163	Fox, Samuel M	13 00
433	163	Gray, Robert	13 00
433	163	Gray, Wm	13 00
433	163	Grant, Thomas	1. 76
434	163	Gobinson, Charles	13 00
433	163	Hall, Charles 5-6 of	10 83
433	163	Housel, John	17 79
433	153	Hall, Charles	13 00
433	163	Hunter, Alex. ⅓ of	4 34
433	163	Hamilton, Thomas	13 00
433	163	Kidd, John	13 00
433	163	Lyon, John	17 76
433	163	Nicholson, John	7 80
70		Nicholson, John	2 10
64		O'Brian; Michael	3 83
216	163	Parker, Jeremiah	6 50
433		Shaffer, Henry	17 76
40		Stewart, Walker	1 20
433	163	Scott, Samuel	13 00
143		Stewart, Ann	4 30
415		Tallman, Sarah	12 50
433	163	Towers, James	13 00
141		Vaughn, John ⅓ of	2 54
415		Weidner, Jacob	12 50
415		Wallace, Jos S	12 50
415		Weitzel John	17 05
123		Wheeler, Henry	3 70
204		Whitington, Martih	6 10
411		Warton, Thos P 26-36 of	5 40
411		Warton, Thos P 4-36 of	84
411		Warton, Thos P 2-36 of	42
411		Warton, Thos P 2-36 of	42
411		Warton, Thos P 2-36 of	42
433	163	Young Samuel ⅓ of	6 67
433	163	Young, Benj ⅓ of	4 33
		COLLEGE TWP.	
147		Johnson, Ross	8 52
250		Johnson, Thomas	8 00
		CURTIN TWP.	
300		Atwood, N L	25 50
50		Brooks, Jesse	6 38
294		Bruce, Chas	37 50
185		Brady, Wm P	23 61
415		Brooks, Jesse	52 94
150		Custer, Paul	19 13
30		Curtin John	3 83
16		Dehas, Mary	[illegible]
360		[illegible]	[illegible]
300		[illegible]	[illegible]
433	143	Godfrey, John W	[illegible]
300	120	Hall, Charles	[illegible]
400		Kelsoe, Joseph	[illegible]
150		Lane, Sarah	[illegible]
200		Lane, Mary	[illegible]
100		Smith, Peter	[illegible]
432	123	Scott, Samuel	[illegible]
415		Taylor, Joseph	[illegible]
160		Willis Jonathan	[illegible]
		FERGUSON TWP.	
323		Anderson John	[illegible]
400		Baker James	[illegible]
110		Barker John	[illegible]
135	127	Sarnett Joseph	[illegible]
300		Barker John	[illegible]
50		Buckbee Isaac	[illegible]
100		Bryson Samuel	[illegible]
139		Burchfield Wm	[illegible]
382		Crispin Peter	[illegible]
		Duncan Samuel	[illegible]
151	54	Fowler Lydia	[illegible]
12		Glasgow Silas	[illegible]
70		Hartline Leonard	[illegible]
145		Homer Benj J	[illegible]
10		Hicks Abraham	[illegible]
162	116	Kohlmyer Geo	[illegible]
122		Lite Jacob	[illegible]
300		Lusby Josiah	[illegible]
177		Manly Henry	[illegible]
40		McKean John	2 63
225		Mosely Richard	4 73
36	47	McCullough Thos	77
196		Nice Geo & Jos	16 42
125		North Caleb	2 63
400		Peterbridge John Sr	16 80
63		Peterbridge John Sr	3 33
200		Rankin Robert	7 8[illegible]
100		Richards Ginter	2 63
150		Unknown	12 00
91	41	Way Jacob	3 82
		GREGG TWP.	
200		Antis Henry	3 75
200		Anderson Jacob	3 75
130		Askin Robert	2 41
200		Bishop Cornelius	3 75
200		Carson John	3 75
178	127	Carson Andrew	3 30
130		Duncan David	4 94
140		Gray Robert	2 63
70		Gregg Smith	1 33
100		Heburn Wm	1 88
380		Hubby Bernard	7 12
144		Logan Wm	3 76
110		Mosby Jacob	2 07
153		Merkley Jacob	2 83
130		Mercer John	3 00
88		Painter John	1 61
120		Reese Daniel	2 25
125		Richardson Isaac	2 37
148		Reed Daniel	2 74
118		Taggart Wm	2 17
136		Taggart David	2 54
200		Fowler James	3 75
51		Unknown	94
52		Unknown	98
116		Zigler Michael	4 36
		HAINES TWP.	
456		Antis Henry	8 35
154		Beck Henry	2 86
121		Barr Thomas	6 72
125		Barr James	9 25
129		Barr Mary	9 52
286		Black James	6 75
135		Cawley H B	1 24
135		Cawley H B	2 51
458		Epler Adam	7 87
181		Fes Jacob	1 69
100		Fowler George	1 85
368		Gher Philip	6 80
100		Gratz Michael	1 85
306	89	Grantz Michael	22 63
405		Gratz Simeon	14 99
209		Grave Wendell	9 41
400		Gratz Bernard	14 80
112		Henry Joseph	4 13
437	108	Hartman John	16 18
435		Kidd John	8 06
133		Links Mary	1 85
80		Motz John	1 48
170	70	Stover Wolf	4 72
436		Simpson John	8 36
446		Spiker H & C Weiser	8 3[illegible]
166		Workman Mathias	1 97
		HALFMOON TWP.	
40		Bryan Samuel	4 16
25		Carr John	1 66
41	99	Cross James	2 29
18		Delige C & F	2 81
217	10	Floyd Henry	16 92
103		Hollingsworth Levi	8 04
100		Hannah John	5 20
400	120	Joliff Richard	15 60
40		King William	4 16
400	20	Lamborn Wm	15 60
216		Lamborn Josiah	14 25
217		McHisscock John	8 46
136	116	Pyle Jacob	10 60
28		Pyle David	73
210		Underwood Jacob	10 92
63	89	Unknown	4 17
67	76	Unknown	4 41
44	11	Unknown	1 72
133	180	Whitehead Richard	12 11
		HARRIS TWP.	
400		Andre Absolom	7 20
50		Bell John	1 80
400		Brown Wm	14 40
360		Conley Adam	12 96
79		Conley Adam	1 68
281	68	Edmison Samuel	1 26
133		Fox George	4 80
200		Fisher Samuel W	[illegible]
[illegible]		Henry Stophel	[illegible]
[illegible]		Henry Stophel	[illegible]
[illegible]		Irwin John	[illegible]
[illegible]		Irwin John	[illegible]
[illegible]		Irwin John	[illegible]
[illegible]		Johnson Thos	[illegible]
[illegible]		McCandless Wm	[illegible]
[illegible]		Mitchel John	[illegible]
[illegible]		McCormic Eleanor	[illegible]
[illegible]		Patterson Robert	[illegible]
[illegible]		Reynolds John	[illegible]
[illegible]		Reynolds John	[illegible]
[illegible]		Sankey Thomas	[illegible]
[illegible]		Sankey Jeremiah	[illegible]
[illegible]		Steele Robert	[illegible]
[illegible]		Steele James	[illegible]
[illegible]		Steele Alan	[illegible]
[illegible]		Steele John	[illegible]
[illegible]		Simpson Nathan	[illegible]
[illegible]		Sample Robert	[illegible]
[illegible]		Wilson Samuel	[illegible]
[illegible]		Wilson David	[illegible]
[illegible]		Wilson David	[illegible]
[illegible]		Wilson Edward	[illegible]
[illegible]		Work Edward	[illegible]
[illegible]		Work David	[illegible]
[illegible]		Work John	[illegible]
[illegible]		Work David	[illegible]
[illegible]		Work Joseph	[illegible]
		HOWARD TWP.	
415		Godfrey Martha	15 73
25		Graysburg Joseph	87
40		Jostlin H A	1 08
130		Lingle J J	3 52
34	52	Sterrett James	22 80
		HUSTON TWP.	
433	163	Baxter James	45 00
433	163	Price John	45 00
433	163	Bollinger John	45 00
		LIBERTY TWP.	
50		Carskadden D	2 05
305	120	Dunwoody John	15 61
166		Hayes Robt. & Jas	24 60
398	80	Irwin Robert	32 63
30		King Thomas	2 46
400		Leech Matthew	17 00
⅓of.00		Nestlerode Christ	4 10
400		Packer Job W	15 40
406	102	Stephenson Peter	16 64
168		Shaw & Lingle	6 97
		MARION TWP.	
50		Allison Wm	2 15
197		Harris A. D	4 30
78		Harris James	8 19
58		Jackson Jeremiah	1 22
17		Lewis Thomas	5 51
20		Lucas Thomas	43
13		McKinney J. M	2 06
24		McKinney J. M	8 09
50		Unknown	1 64
50		Unknown	1 08
80		Young Robert	1 72
60		Yarger Simon	63
60		Yarger Simon	63
8		Weight Wm	16
⅓of 199		Fartzinger Paul	2 15
		MILES TWP.	
419		Boyd Hugh	9 03
371		Boyd Wm	7 97
440		Brady Wm P	4 73
146		Brady Wm	3 16
273		Barton Wm	3 79
200		Brady John	4 30
403		Carothers James	4 84
200		Carothers Thos	4 30
401	46	Cummings Jas	8 61
125		Dorsey John	10 75
200		Gray Robert	7 60
357		Grant Wm	7 50
150		Hayes John	3 24
40		Hepburn James	4 30
100		Haines Josiah	2 15
480		Hammond Wm	10 32
405		Housel Wm	8 73
250		Housel John	5 39
100		Hepburn James	2 15
250		Jackson Jeremiah	2 38
300		Parker Wm	25 80
58		Parker Wm	7 15
200		Princeton Jacob	17 20
277		Swineford Peter	3 24
415		Sendell Stophel	34 75
404		Tripp Peter	8 68
426		Tripp Samuel	9 18
413		Tripp Joseph	8 88
50		Unknown	1 39
125		Wharton Moore	10 75
		PATTON TWP.	
300	120	Barker Jacob	49 50
148		Diehl Adam	11 27
60		Diehl Thomas	4 65
53		Diehl Nicholas Sr	4 12
30		Diehl Nicholas Jr	2 33
95		Diehl Nicholas Jr	5 05
400	120	Homner Benj	31 00
85		Kline John	3 30
		PENN TWP.	
⅓of 170		Swiheford Peter	5 27
		POTTER TWP.	
288		Bond Mary	17 93
81	111	Cameron Alex	2 08
133		Derringer Christ	8 29
84		Frick John Jr	5 23
196		Fulmer A B	4 17
200		Garrigus Edward	12 45
200		Garrigus Wm	12 45
¾ of 400		Hoffman Wm	8 30
125		Hubler Bernard	7 80
[illegible]		Hunter Alex	[illegible]
[illegible]		Harrison Wm	[illegible]
[illegible]		McKin Robt	[illegible]
[illegible]		McKin David	[illegible]
[illegible]		McClellan Geo	[illegible]
[illegible]		Patterson Benj	[illegible]
[illegible]		Peck Joseph	[illegible]
[illegible]		Scott Samuel	[illegible]
[illegible]		Scott Abraham	[illegible]
[illegible]		Jno Brisbin Charged from Unknown	[illegible]
[illegible]		Vanderslice Henry	[illegible]
[illegible]		Young Samuel	[illegible]
		RUSH TWP.	
[illegible]		Allison John	[illegible]
[illegible]		Allison James	[illegible]
[illegible]		Allison Andrew	[illegible]
[illegible]		Allison A & J Lilly	[illegible]
[illegible]		Armstrong Andrew	[illegible]
[illegible]		Atherton Richard	[illegible]
[illegible]		Allison Andrew	[illegible]
[illegible]		Bannan Joseph	[illegible]
[illegible]		Beverage David	[illegible]
[illegible]		Brackbill J	[illegible]
[illegible]		Briches Isaac	[illegible]
[illegible]		Burg J	[illegible]
[illegible]		Copenhaven J	[illegible]
[illegible]		Copenhaven J	[illegible]
[illegible]		Copenhaven & Whitcomb	[illegible]
[illegible]		Delaney Sharp	[illegible]
[illegible]		Delaney Sharp	[illegible]
[illegible]		Dentler Wm	[illegible]
122		Eberman, Philip	6 96
433	163	Ehler, Christian	49 06
433	163	Ehler, Daniel	119 88
311	140	Eberman, Philip	35 46
300	8	Erskin, Thomas	17 10
122		Ebertain Philip	13 91
433	153	Fitzgerald Daniel	49 36
433	153	Fink John	24 69
433	153	Grant Thomas	49 36
433	164	Glentworth Jas	24 69
50		Grove Elizabeth	5 70
121	152	Grove & McKeon	13 80
216	159	Grant Thomas	24 63
433	153	Gray Wm	49 36
433	153	Greaves Thomas	49 36
434		Graut Thomas	24 74
433	153	Hair Christain	24 69
433	163	Hopkins John	49 36
433	153	Haines Reuben Jr	49 36
216	156	Hamilton Thomas	24 63
433	153	Hand John	24 69
433	153	Hunter John	24 69
426	164	Hair Christain	24 69
433	163	Hair David	24 69
112		Hartline Geo M	6 39
216	80	Hamilton Hugh	12 81
433	153	Irwin Robt ¾ of	92 43
367	109	Irwin Jas P	20 92
433	153	Jordon Owen	24 69
100		King Robt	29 00
3 3	106	Lowden John	17 85
433	153	Lenhose Christain	24 69
434		Lucas Charles	24 70
433	153	Lewis David	24 69
433	163	Lattimore Geo	24 69
133	163	Lattimore Wm G	7 59
433	153	Lowden Richard	73 04
433	153	Lowden John	49 36
368	147	Latrobe Wm A	20 97
34	163	Mavston Ed	3 87
200		McPherson Wm	11 40
433	153	Malone Richard	49 36
433	153	Malone Richard	49 36
433	153	Myert Jacob	123 43
433	163	Miller Jacob	24 69
433	163	Miller John	24 69
433	153	McConnel M	24 69
433	153	Morgan B R ¾ of	92 52
100		McCord J R & A Campbell	11 40
433	163	Musser John ¾ of	92 74
433	153	Malone Richard	25 17
433	153	Malone Leslie	24 71
433		Metzker Jacob	49 36
¾of 433	151	Peters Richard	123 69
433	153	Pinkerton Henry	79 35
301	152	Prim George	17 22
348	139	Prim Henry	21 90
321	58	Prim Joseph	18 20
433	153	Rush Benj	49 41
38		Robinson Wm H	4 36
36		" "	4 11
216		Rainey Robt	21 67
433	163	Reighart A	24 65
433	153	Roher Christain	49 36
218	80	Rainey Robt	12 49
433	153	Slough Jacob	24 38
406		Snyder Barbara	23 14
433	153	Slough Jacob	24 30
433	153	Schenck Andrew	49 39
433	153	Schenck Christ	49 39
433	153	Slough George	123 69
433	153	Spear Robt	37 05
433	153	Sidden Eleanor	74 22
433	153	Schafner Casper	24 26
433	153	Schenck Michael	24 30
219		Scott Andrew	12 49
247		Steck Jacob	14 08
167	7	Slough George	9 52
214		Stout Jacob	12 20
433	153	Smith Mary	24 72
200		Sands Joseph	11 40
433	153	Toner James	25 17
433	153	Turner Hannah	24 72
80		Unknown	4 56
193		Witmer Henry	11 01
12		Williams J C	69
433	153	Wallace Jas J	97 47
313	106	Witmer John	17 85
408	163	Wheitline John	49 47
75		Wilson Wm	19 75
		SPRING TWP.	
50		John Moore	1 30
[illegible]	115	Purdue John Est	[illegible]
[illegible]		Robinson Cath	[illegible]
[illegible]		Robinson Rebecca	[illegible]
[illegible]		Robinson Robert	[illegible]
[illegible]		Robinson Ruth	[illegible]
		SNOW SHOE TWP.	
[illegible]		Banks Wm	[illegible]
[illegible]		Banks Wm	[illegible]
[illegible]		Cascadden D	[illegible]
[illegible]		Cunningham D H	[illegible]
[illegible]		Cascadden D	[illegible]
[illegible]		Cascadden D	[illegible]
[illegible]		Cascadden D	[illegible]
[illegible]		Devling Joseph	[illegible]
[illegible]		Devling Joseph	[illegible]
[illegible]		Dobson Samuel	[illegible]
[illegible]		Devling Joseph	[illegible]
[illegible]		Fisher Samuel W	[illegible]
[illegible]		Fisher James C	[illegible]
[illegible]		Holt Edgar	[illegible]
[illegible]		Lewis Lewis	[illegible]
[illegible]		Lewis Lewis	[illegible]
[illegible]		Long J F	[illegible]
[illegible]		Long J F	[illegible]
[illegible]		Liggett John	[illegible]
[illegible]		Mitchell Wm P	[illegible]
[illegible]		Martin J	[illegible]
[illegible]		McLanahan Sarah	[illegible]
[illegible]		Norris J F	[illegible]
[illegible]		Norris J F	[illegible]
[illegible]		Nesbit John M	[illegible]
[illegible]		Parker Jeremiah	[illegible]
[illegible]		Parker Jeremiah	[illegible]
360		Prim John	16 91
360	144	Prim Hugh	16 56
433		Parker George	19 65
216	83	Parker Jeremiah	5 41
433		Parker George	10 82
360	144	Risley John	15 56
300		Reily Job	13 80
162		Thompkins Jas	22 37
260		Thompkins Jas	19 50
190		Vandike Henry	9 50
433	163	Wain Pheobe	39 85
39	29	Warton Mary M	3 57
169		West Francis	7 80
400		Williams David	18 40
415		Wain Richard	10 38
		TAYLOR TWP.	
400		Bell Wm	16 40
58		Beightol John	4 76
80		Beck Jacob	6 56
200		Bough Wm	12 30
100		Beck Daniel	6 15
434		Hamilton Hugh	17 79
300	22	Lamb John	12 30
434		Montgomery W W	35 58
434		Montgomery J	35 58
189		Ridgway, Budd & Co., No. 18	38 76
438		Thomas John W	8 93
434		Williams Polly	7 79
100		Woodring Jos	7 20
433	153	Williams Joshua	17 76
309		Welch Joseph	12 30
		UNION TWP.	
398¼		Brenham E	23 89
400		Brenham E	32 00
100		Carlisle Wm	6 00
100		Philips Samuel	4 00
373		Irwin Robt	32 00
		WALKER TWP.	
40		Baker John	1 11
300		Brady Wm	6 60
115	113	Daugherty Marg	2 56
179	110	Daugherty Eliza	3 96
69	39	Evans Jesse	1 55
219	39	James Margaret	4 98
215	155	James Edward	4 84
161		Knox John	6 20
50		McKee Samuel	49
500		McEwen Henry	6 08
92		Parker Jeremiah	1 11
91		Parker Richard	1 02
183		Purdon Richard	6 08
182		Purdon John	2 64
50		Piles Benj. & Co	1 11
400		Parker Jeremiah	6 60
175		Robinson Rich'rd	4 27
242	88	Sutler James	9 91
201	133	Sutler James	5 00
79		Unknown	1 00
192		Warden Jeremiah	2 25
30		Witkersham A	67
12		Wilson Robt	15
		WORTH TWP.	
250		Gray P. B N	22 50
25		Norris Wister	2 80
¼		Unknown	70
¼		Unknown	70

ALSO.

All of the following lots or tracts of land returned by the tax collectors of the following districts, respectively, for the years of 1890 and 1891, to the Commissioners of Centre county, for non payment of taxes, according to the provisions of the several Acts of Assembly relative to the sale seated lands for taxes.

SEATED LANDS.

BELLEFONTE BORO.	
H. & L. Geo. W. Downing '91	28 60
H & L. Geo. Buchanan '91	12 02
MILESBURG BORO.	
Lot, R B Kinnie, 1891	13 80
Lot, Mrs Magee, 1891	4 50
Lot, Edward Gree 1891	3 40
Lot, Chas McCafferty 1891	20 70
UNIONVILLE BORO.	
Lot, Hiram Patterson, 1891	1 60
H & L, Harris Kirk, '90 & '91	5 50
BURNSIDE TWP.	
100 a's, Alexander Solt, 1891	2 85
160 a's, Peter Etters, 1891	5 60
FERGUSON TWP.	
100 a's, John E Rider est. '90	10 53
10 a's, Wm H Blair est 1891	5 07
HALFMOON TWP.	
250 a's, John Irwin Jr. est. 1890	14 18
HOWARD TWP.	
61 a's, J F Montgomery & Bro '91	24 12
Mountain Branch Rod and Gun Club, 1891	26 30
HUSTON TWP.	
H & L L Murray, '90 & '91	2 36
LIBERTY TWP.	
¾ a, Roland Lucas, 1891	1 50
MILES TWP.	
150 a's, Jonathan Wolf, 1891	76
RUSH TWP.	
1 lots, Mrs F. Waple, 1891	90
[illegible] Gun Club, 1891	2 20
UNION TWP.	
19 a's, Benj Rich, 1891	1 12
19 a's, Irwin Swisher, '90 & '91	2 8[illegible]
60 a's, H W Hoover '90 & '91	3 12
6 a's, Geo F Lee, 1891	3 15

NOTE.

In accordance with the Act of June 6th, 1887, interest will be added to the amount of all taxes assessed against unseated lands above advertised.

JOHN Q. MILES,
County Treasurer.

WE HAVE THEM!

And it is only necessary that you come and inspect the latest lines just out, of newly arrived Dress Goods we received for the Spring and Summer trade at our store. An inspection will convince you that we have got the finest and largest line of goods brought into the valley, but we cannot have them long as they are going fast at the bargains offered. If you need a new dress, come in and we assure you we can please both the eye and purse from our stock. How about that new suit you will want this spring? We have a big assortment at way-down prices. Come in and look at our goods; costs you nothing and you will courteously treated.

Harper - & - Kreamer.

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BICYCLES, VEHICLES 1-2 PRICE

Save money by buying BICYCLES, VEHICLES, FARM IMPLEMENTS, SEWING MACHINES, Etc. of us. We sell goods at ABSOLUTE FACTORY PRICES. Our Bicycles equal any on earth at less than half others price. We handle only such goods as we can guarantee high grade. Elegant FAMILY SURREY, Canopy Top, Side Curtains, no better made, only $[illegible]. Nothing so popular on the market. Fine Carriage for $[illegible]. Platform Spring Wagons, $[illegible]. We handle a large line of fast selling agents' specialties, consisting of Rein Holders, Stove and Grate Heaters, and thirty other staple articles, which an agent can make $[illegible] a day selling. AGENTS WANTED. CATALOGUE FREE.

BREWSTER MFG. CO., HOLLY, MICH.

FACTORY PRICE

EXECTOR'S NOTICE.—LETTERS TESTAmentary on the estate of Hannah Dunkle dec'd., late of Potter township, having been granted to the undersigned, she would respectfully request all persons knowing themselves indebted to the estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them duly authenticated for settlement. SALLIE A. STOVER, Executor.

apr26-6t Centre Hall.

Don't Tobacco Spit or Smoke your Life Away

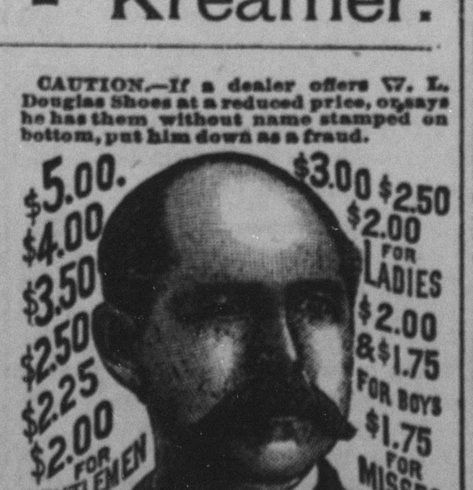
The truthful startling title of a book about No-to-bac, the only harmless, guaranteed tobacco-habit cure. If you want to quit and can't, use "No-to-bac." Braces up nicotinized nerves, eliminates nicotine poisons, makes weak men gain strength, weight and vigor. Positive cure or money refunded. Sold by J. D. Murray.

Book at druggists, or mailed free. Address The Sterling Remedy Co., Chicago, office, 45 Randolph St.; New York, 10 Spruce St.

A Bad Habit.

Women who do much sewing and bite off the thread, should discontinue it and cut it with scissors. The thread—especially silk—is treated with acetate of lead, and the habit of biting it off results in sore mouths.

CAUTION.—If a dealer offers W. L. Douglas Shoes at a reduced price, or says he has them without name stamped on bottom, put him down as a fraud.



W. L. DOUGLAS $3 SHOE BEST IN THE WORLD.

W. L. DOUGLAS Shoes are stylish, easy fitting, and give better satisfaction at the prices advertised than any other make. Try one pair and be convinced. The stamping of W. L. Douglas' name and price on the bottom, which guarantees their value, saves thousands of dollars annually to those who wear them. Dealers who push the sale of W. L. Douglas Shoes gain customers, which helps to increase the sales on their full line of goods. They can afford to sell at a less profit, and we believe you can save money by buying all your footwear of the dealer advertised below.

Catalogue free upon application. Address, W. L. DOUGLAS, Brockton, Mass. Sold by

Wm. Pealer, Spring Mills.

Fruit culture is more profitable to the farmer now than his other crops. Brown Bros. Co., the most extensive nursery house in the U. S., have a vacancy in this section. Write them at Rochester, N. Y., for their terms. mr8m

....The South Bend Plow....

First and Highest Award for Merit at the World's Fair! A Plow which commands the Highest Premiums and is sold at the lowest price.

Read the Low Prices for Chilled and Polished Shares.

Common Shares	30 cts. each
Deep Suction Shares	30 cts. each
Long Stone Shares	30 cts. each
Short Stone Shares	30 cts. each
Penna. Stone shares	30 cts. each
Marsh Shares	30 cts. each
Cutter Shares for Sod Plowing	40 cts. each
Socket Shares with Reversible Chilled Points	40 cts. each
Socket Shares with Reversible Steel Points	50 cts. each
Steel Shares for use in Plowing where great strength and sharp cutting edge is required	$2.50 each

A South Bend Plow equipped with a share adapted to the particular soil for which it is intended, will hold the plow in any soil in which the team can pull it.

IMPLEMENTS--Spring Tooth Harrows, Spring Cultivators on wheels, Corn Planters, Land Roller of wood and steel, at lowest prices.

FERTILIZERS--High Grade Acid Phosphate, Champion $25.00 Ammoniated Bone Super Phosphate, Special Potato Phosphate, Garden or Vegetable Fertilizer, Lawn Grass Fertilizer, and Fertilizer Materials at our Warehouse in Bellefonte. We warrant High Grade Goods for Low Prices. White Land Plaster, Gray Land Plaster, and Agricultural Salt.

BINDER TWINE--Pure Manilla Binder Twine 10 cents per pound, Standard Binder Twine 9 cents per pound, Sisal Binder Twine 8 cents per pound. A discount of one cent per pound will be allowed on full bales on early orders.

REAPER SECTIONS--We have purchased one thousand reaper and mower sections for the McCormick, Champion, Deering, Johnson, Osborne and Wood Machines, which sell at 8 cents each, or 90 cents per doz. Now is the time to secure the best knives for the least money—first come first served.

McCALMONT & CO.,

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PENNSYLVANIA R. R.

Philadelphia & Erie R. R. Division and Northern Central Railway.

Time Table, in effect December 31, 1893.

TRAINS LEAVE MONTANDON, EASTWARD.

9.18 a. m.—Train 14. (Daily except Sunday For Sunbury, Wilkesbarre, Hazleton, Pottsville Harrisburg and intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia at 3.00 p. m., New York, 5.53 p m., Baltimore, 3.10 p m., Washington, 4.30 p. m. connecting at Philadelphia for all sea-shore points. Through passenger coaches to Philadelphia and Baltimore. Parlor cars to Philadelphia.

1.35 p. m.—Train 8. (Daily except Sunday.) For Sunbury, Harrisburg and intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia at 6.50 p m., New York, 10.08 p. m., Baltimore, 7 20 p. m, Washington at 8.37 p. m. Parlor car through to Philadelphia, and passenger coaches to Philadelphia and Baltimore.

5.01 p. m.—Train 12. [Daily except Sunday.] For Wilkesbarre, Hazleton, Pottsville Harrisburg and intermediate points, arriving at Philadelphia 11.15 p m., New York 3.53 a. m., Baltimore 10.40 p. m. Passenger coaches to Wilkesbarre and Philadelphia.

7.57 p. m.—Train 6. (Daily.) For Sunbury Harrisburg and all intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia, 4.30 a. m, New York at 7.33 a m. Pullman sleeping cars from Harrisburg to Philadelphia and New York. Philadelphia passengers can remain in sleeper undisturbed until 7.00 a. m.

1.29 a. m.—Train 4. (Daily.) For Sunbury Harrisburg and intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia at 6.50 a. m., New York, 9.33 a. m. week days, 10 35 a. m. Sunday, Baltimore, 6.20 a. m, Washington, 7.41, a. m. Pullman sleeping cars to Philadelphia and passenger coaches to Philadelphia and Baltimore.

WESTWARD.

5.37 a. m.—Train 3. (Daily) For Erie and Canandaigua and intermediate stations, Rochester Buffalo and Niagara Falls, with through Pullman cars and passenger coaches to Erie and Rochester.

10.17.—Train 15. (Daily) For Lock Haven and intermediate stations.

1.56 p. m.—Train 11. (Daily except Sunday. For Kane, Canandaigua and intermediate stations Rochester, Buffalo and Niagara Falls, with through passenger coaches to Kane and Rochester, and Parlor car to Rochester.

6.01 p. m.—Train 1. (Daily except Sunday.) For Renovo, Ralston and intermediate stations.

9.45 p. m.—Train 13. (Daily except Sunday) For Williamsport and intermediate stations.

THROUGH TRAINS FOR MONTANDON FROM EAST AND SOUTH.

Train 15 leaves New York 12.15 night, Philadelphia 4.30 a m, Baltimore 4.40 a m, Harrisburg 8.15 a m. daily, Wilkesbarre, 7 25 a. m. Daily except Sunday) arriving at Montandon 10.17 a m

Train 11 leaves Philadelphia 8.50 a m, Washington 7.50 a m, Baltimore 8.45 a m, Wilkesbarre 10.15 a m, (Daily except Sunday) arriving at Montandon 1.56 p m, with parlor car from Philadelphia and through passenger coaches from Philadelphia and Baltimore.

Train 1 leaves New York 9.00 a m, Phila., 12.25 p m; Washington at 11.05 a m, Baltimore at 12.00 m, Wilkesbarre 3.12 p m, arriving at Montandon at 6.04 p m, week days, with through passenger coaches from Phila. and Baltimore.

Train 13 leaves New York 2.10 p m, week days, 2 00 p. m Sunday, Philadelphia 4.40 p m, week days, 4.30 p. m., Sundays, Washington 3.15 p m, Baltimore 4.12 p m, arriving at Montandon 9.45 p m. Through Parlor Car and passenger coach from Philadelphia.

Train 3 leaves New York at 8.00 p m, Philad 11.20 p m, Washington 10.40 p m, Baltimore, 11.40 p m, (daily) arriving at Montandon at 5 37 a m, with through Pullman sleeping cars from Phila., Washington and Baltimore and through passenger coaches from Philadelphia and Baltimore.

LEWISBURG AND TYRONE RAILROAD.

Daily Except Sunday.

Westward. P M	P.M.	A.M.	STATIONS.	Eastward. A M	P.M.	P M
1 58		5 40	Montandon	9 10		4 55
2 08		6 15	Lewisburg	9 00		4 47
2 17		6 23	Biehl	8 52		4 39
2 22		6 28	Vicksburg	8 47		4 35
2 31		6 37	Mifflinburg	8 38		4 27
2 43		6 50	Millmont	8 25		4 15
2 51		6 58	Glen Iron	8 17		4 07
3 20		7 27	Paddy Mountain	7 48		3 40
3 30		7 38	Coburn	7 38		3 30
3 37		7 45	Zerby	7 30		3 23
3 47		7 55	Rising Spring	7 21		3 14
3 53		8 02	Penn Cave	7 14		3 07
4 01		8 09	Centre Hall	7 06		3 01
4 07		8 16	Gregg	7 00		2 54
4 12		8 28	Linden Hall	6 52		2 47
4 18		8 28	Oak Hall	6 47		2 42
4 22		8 32	Lemont	6 43		2 37
4 27		8 37	Dale Summit	6 38		2 33
4 37		8 47	Pleasant Gap	6 28		2 23
4 40		8 50	Axemann	6 25		2 20
4 45		8 55	Bellefonte	6 20		2 1

Additional trains leave Lewisburg for Montandon at 5.20 a m, 10.00 a m, 1.20, 5.50 and 7.40 p m. returning leave Montandon for Lewisburg at 9.20 a m, 10 20 a m. 5.02 p m, 6.06 p m, and 8 00 p m

on Sundays trains leave montandon 10.18 a. m., and 7.58 p. m., returning leave Lewisburg 10.20 a. m. and 8.00 p. m.

For rates; maps, etc., call on agent or address: Thos. E. Watt, P. A. W. D., 110 Fifth ave., Pittsburg.

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J. R. WOOD, Gen'l Pas'ger Agt.

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OPP. PATENT OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C.

"GRAND OLD MAN."

Simple and Regular Life of Premier Gladstone.

Plain Food at His Meals and Plenty of Sleep.

Mr. Gladstone is in the best of health, sleeps remarkably well and, so far from having shown signs of decreasing vitality through an inability to maintain the appetite for food, the right honorable gentleman enjoys his meals with the zest of a young man. When he rises he invariably takes a tepid bath, and every morning before breakfast while at Biarritz he attended church, and since his return to London has frequently taken a little walk in the grounds of Downing street. His first meal usually consists of hard-boiled egg, a slice of tongue, with tea and toast. After breakfast he devotes himself to his correspondence, and for several hours is busy with his private secretary and receiving such political callers as may arrive.

For luncheon Mr. Gladstone takes cold meat, milk pudding and cheese. At 5 o'clock, if disengaged, he has afternoon tea. His dinners are selected to his taste. He takes soup, fish (if it is to his fancy), but usually dines off one dish, which he selects and does not depart from He is very fond of rice pudding and prunes and rice, and upon either of these, but more especially the former, he would, if the etiquette of the dinner table permitted it, make an entire meal. He does not drink coffee because it is seldom made to his liking, and, being astringent, keeps him awake.

While at Biarritz a rule was made that Mr. Gladstone should be left alone at 10 o'clock every night. This rule is likely to be adhered to still, and the other evening, while the guest of a friend, he left at a quarter past 10 and was in bed fifteen minutes later. Mr. Gladstone has, with very rare exceptions, always slept well, and for some time was in the habit of remaining in bed until noon. This was when he felt fatigued or desired to think out some matter which specially engaged him. But at Biarritz he never lay in bed but once, and that was two days before the time fixed for his departure, when he was attacked by a cold in the head, and reverted to his old rule, kept his bed for twenty-four hours and thus regained his usual health. Since the right honorable gentleman returned to London he has risen early, and is as vigorous and hearty as his friends could wish. Mr. Gladstone lives very plainly, his regimen being guided by authority, but his appetite in London is good. On one occasion at Biarritz he was asked how he slept, to which he replied gaily: "Well, I have done my nine hours."

His memory is as keen as ever and at the Biarritz dinner table, as when he dines at home or with friends in London, he was the life of the party. On one occasion, when Mr. Tollemache was present, there was a discussion about classics and Mr. Gladstone quoted, not single lines of Greek, but whole passages. On the voyage from Calais the channel was very stormy and Mr. Gladstone lay down, but did not suffer from seasickness. The reports of his ill health and lessened vitality have caused the Downing street post bag to be unusually heavy and a great deal of ill-afforded time has consequently been expended in refuting these idle inventions.—[St. James Gazette.

The Last of Her Race.

Old Jennie, the last representative of the famous River Indians now living in this country and quite advanced in years, is making a burial robe, after the custom of the distinguished members of her tribe, in which to be laid away when the summons shall come and she shall pass to the happy hunting grounds, where the white man is not and firewater is unknown. The groundwork is of fine buckskin and is superbly decorated with the various kinds of money used by the tribe for generations past and richly ornamented in a pleasing and skillful manner with jewels, pebbles, beads and other valuables used and admired by the tribe in the past.

The robe when completed will weigh fully 50 pounds, and as a relic or reminder of the peculiar customs and practises of a nation of people now practically blotted from existence is most valuable and should be preserved. With this commendable purpose in view Mrs. Rowena Nichols, who has been employed by the world's fair committee to paint the Table Rocks, has procured a number of sketches of this interesting subject and will paint a life-size picture of old Jennie wrapped in her gorgeous cerements, and thus happily preserve a sacred custom about to pass forever into oblivion. Old Jennie was born and raised at the foot of Table Rocks, and during the wars was once captured by the whites and later rescued by her people. She lives about a mile and a half from Jacksonville, up Jackson creek, and to hear her tell, in that peculiar and impressive Indian style, the grievous outrages and nameless wrongs perpetrated upon her people and their consequent annihilation from the face of the earth would touch the stoutest heart with sympathy and almost make one wish he could face again the brawny braves who fought and died for this fair heritage, and for which sad fate old Jennie's heart goes out in bitter wails. This painting will be a valuable object lesson as indicating the fast fleeting cycles of time and the rapid mutations of human customs and usages and will serve as a most fitting companion piece to the Table Rocks, where Jennie was born and grew up, chiefly on war-whoops and camas, clad only in the free raw material of innocence and a copper complexion, happy in her native simplicity and blissfully ignorant of modern civilization. — [Jacksonville (Fla.) Times.

What Bad Roads Cost the Country.

The Board of Trade in a Tennessee town, in a recent memorial to the Legislature, demonstrated that bad roads were costing the people of that commonwealth more than $7,000,000 annually. Professor W. W. Carson of the University of Tennessee, after careful investigation, found the average cost of hauling to the Knoxville market by wagon to be $7.50 per ton—aggregating $1,250,000 a year on the total tonnage hauled. He maintained that this hauling could have been done for half the sum over good dirt roads, and for one-sixth of it over good macadam roads, saving $1,000,000 annually.

Professor Richard T. Ely of the Johns Hopkins University and Secretary of the American Economic Association, affirmed that poor roads cost this country over $20 a horse, and Professor Jenks of Knox College, Ill., thinks $15 a horse a low estimate for the loss. From papers calculated by Professor Carson for an agricultural experiment station it is shown that on gravel a horse will draw one and a half times the load, and on macadam over three times the load he can draw on a dirt road.

As to the cost of bad roads in the United States, Judge Thayer says: "I have made a careful computation from such data as I have been able to obtain of the cost of bad roads, and I find they tax what is understood to be agricultural products fully $135,000,000 annually. I think it a moderate estimate to put the other contributions to bad roads by the remaining traffic of the country at an equal amount, making a total of $270,000,000."

A Bird Story.

I hope, although the incident may be trival, that the little story may interest your readers as much as it did myself when I was listening some nights ago to the little lark of whom my story tells, piping away in what the poets call "dulcet strains" of the most melodious music.

My friend, James Shanock, three years ago, caught a young lark, and it has been pouring out its song ever since then from the cage, and a very sweet note it is. Some little while ago, as the afternoon was sunny, the cage was hung outside in the garden at that moment another lark was carolling in the air, and Shanock's bird rose from the cage, which was only covered with a fine net, and in which there must have been a rent, and disappeared in the direction of the other lark. My friend seeing this, at once began to whistle, holding up the cage to attract his pet back again, and in a very short time down it came to his feet, and waited patiently while he gently replaced him in his cage. There were three witnesses, I believe, in this case.

The funniest thing, too, is about the same time James Shanock's cat brought him in a little bird quite delicately, and waited for him to take it from his mouth quite uninjured. He is a great bird-lover, and it looks as if the cat, like everybody else, knew this fact.

Fatal to the Intimacy.

Mrs. Smith—And how is your neighbor?

Mrs. Brown—She's well enough, I suppose. I haven't seen her to speak to for six weeks.

Mrs. Smith—Why, thought you were on the most friendly terms.

Mrs. Brown—Well, we used to be, but we've exchanged servants.—[Vogue.

The favorite method of fishing in China is with a trained cormorant.

FOR FARM AND GARDEN.

CULTURE OF HORSERADISH.

This root is grown as follows: The soil should be rich and well prepared, or the roots will not be so smooth as they ought to be. Cuttings are made of the small roots as thick as a lead pencil and four inches long. These are set in the soil, care being taken to keep them right end up, or the roots will be distorted, in rows eighteen inches apart and the plants eight inches apart in the row. The soil will need cultivation, of course, and when the roots are full grown they are dug, trimmed, and washed and bundled for sale. The small side roots are kept for planting.—[New York Times.

FOR MUNCHING TREES.

Which is the more profitable, town manure at twenty-five cents a load, or leached ashes at ten cents a load, to be put around young trees and vines?

Answer by the Rural New Yorker: A ton of good stable manure should be worth $2 or more as compared with fertilizers for which one must pay cash. A ton of leached ashes on the same basis will be worth not quite so much—say $1.80 or over. Still the manure may be cheaper to be used around the trees. It makes a better mulch and contains some nitrogen, none of which is found in the leached ashes. At the same time, at ten cents a load and for a short haul, leached ashes make a cheap source of potash and phosphoric acid. In an average ton of such ashes there are nearly twenty pounds each of these substances as well as 1000 pounds of lime. The ashes are most servicable spread on very light, open soil or on very stiff clays. They make the former compact and better able to hold moisture, and the latter more open and easily worked.

SALT AS A FERTILIZER.

It is not known by chemists how salt acts as a fertilizer, but the opinion is, says a writer in an exchange, that salt has the power to liberate ammonia from soils that have been manured with nitrogenous manures. This is the case in sandy soils, where the ammonia exists in fertile combinations. The salt acts upon the ammoniacal salts by forming soda in the soil, and choloride of ammonia, which passes into solution and then becomes an active fertilizer. It is known that on poor lands devoid of humus and ammonia it acts as a very indifferent manure, while on rich lands, where ammonia has been stored up in clay or humus, it acts well by eliminating the ammonia and placing it in combination suitable as soluble plant food. Salt is also beneficial on soils as a fertilizer by aiding in rendering insoluble potash and phosphate soluble, which dissolves the bone phosphate and transforms it into soluble phosphate of lime. Salt is a beneficent solvent when added to the manure heap by drawing moisture and keeping down the fermenting heat in nitrogenous manure and making it more soluble and better decomposed as plant food when applied to the soil and crop.—[Chicago Times.

TWO HOED CROPS FROM ONE SOD.

It was the practice of a successful farmer we knew many years ago to let his land lie in sod two and sometimes three years. By this time the clover had run out, and a heavy sod of timothy and other grasses were feeding on the decaying clover root. He put all his coarse manure, drawn as made in winter, on this sod, and in spring plowed sod and manure under for corn. After thorough cultivation during the summer, the field was fall-plowed a little deeper than in the spring, so as to turn the partly decayed manure to the surface. It was then lightly plowed in the spring and planted with potatoes.

Our friend claimed that thus he got the best results from the manure for both crops, as the second year it made a large growth of potatoes without liability to rot that an application of fresh manure might induce. The potato crop was then got off early, and the land sown to rye or wheat and seeded with clover in the spring. There were no more crops, and no more time between sod-plowing and clover-seeding than in the usual rotation. The plan has certainly its advantages where land is very weedy, as it is apt to become where too many grain crops come in proportionably to those that require, if they do not always receive thorough cultivation.—[Boston Cultivator.

WOOD ASHES IN SWINE RAISING.

An agricultural authority of high repute formulates three rules for the guidance of those who would secure the maximam of profit from the feeding of swine—first, clean, dry, warm quarters, protected from winds and draughts; second—as much wholesome food—if grain—preferably ground fine—as they will eat clean, three times a day; and third, free access to a mixture of salt and ashes, to sods or soil. Another writer speaks specifically of the great value of wood ashes as a medicine for all kinds of farm animals, and especially for pigs. He has raised swine extensively for more than twenty years without cholera or swine plague, and has not lost one per cent. of his hogs from disease. He keeps wood ashes and charcoal mixed with salt, constantly before his swine in a large covered box with holes two by six inches near the bottom.

The hogs will work the mixture out through these holes as far as they want it. He selects ashes rich in charcoal, and mixed three parts of ashes to one of salt. There is no danger of the swine eating too much of this mixture, or of pure salt, if it is kept constantly before them, and they are provided with water. The beneficial effects of the combination are quite marked, especially when the hogs are fattened on fresh maize. Wood ashes when given to horses are found to have a most salutary effect. The writer last mentioned says that in thirty-seven years' experience upon the farm he has lost but one horse, and this was overheated in the horse-power of a threshing machine during his absence, and the only "condition powder" he has ever used has been clean wood ashes.

The ashes may be given by putting an even teaspoonful on the oats twice a week; but he prefers to keep the ashes and salt mixture constantly before the horses, and has made for this purpose a little compartment in one corner of the feed box. His experience is that the best condition powder is a mixture of three parts of wood ashes to one of salt; and when it is given regularly, and reasonable care and intelligence are used in handling horses, no other medicines are necessary. Apart from the medicinal qualities of wood ashes their efficacy as a fertilizer is well known.—[Courier-Journal.

FARM AND GARDEN NOTES.

Plenty of eggs are better than running a grocery bill.

The Dorking is a good general fowl for market purposes.

With most stock, breeds affect profit more that quality.

Barley makes a good grain food for either hogs or horses.

With all animals cleanliness is a preventive of disease.

Many good breeders prefer training mares after breeding.

Pack horse radish roots in sand to keep to use in winter.

To make a success of farming one must be schooled to it.

The man who has much to sell usually has less to buy.

Winter laying requires warm quarters and plenty of food.

Plenty of exercise in winter is very essential to good health.

Even in winter it is an item to keep the water troughs clean.

Corn lacks in muscle-forming and strength-giving material.

A visit to the poultry shows can easily be made profitable.

The scraps from the table will furnish food for a small flock.

The flesh of a well-fed guinea is equal to that of a wild duck.

Poultry are never properly fed unless regularly fed every day.

Do not undertake very early hatching without a good brooder.

The question of breed must largely depend on the fancy of the owner.

See that the guineas roost in the poultry house with the other fowls.

In a majority of cases the best market for poor chickens is at home.

Every month has its disadvantages as well as advantages in special ways.

Scattering a little sulphur in the sleeping quarters will help prevent lice.

A milk cow should never be driven faster than a walk or be worried by dogs.

Give the hens a place for themselves, and let the animals have the stables.

The best butter and milk cows were bred by once pairing animals that were near akin.

You have a right to make butter as you please, but the folks that want to purchase have a right to price it as they please.

Water is a necessary constituent of the milk, and the cows must have it during the time the milk is being manufactured.

BEET SUGAR.

Result of Experiments by the Agricultural Department.

Sugar Beets Can be Grown in Nearly Every State.

The American beat sugar industry is a success, writes a Washington correspondent. The experiments of the Department of Agriculture during the last two or three years, prove the entire practicability of producing beet sugar in the United States, and that in quantities. A single state produced last year about twenty million pounds of beet sugar, and sugar beets were grown in greater or less quantities in nearly every state in the Union. Sugar beet seeds were sent by the Department of Agriculture at the beginning of last year to 2316 persons, located in every state and territory, and sample beets were received from 29 states and territories.

This gives to the department officials, who have been making a study of the beet sugar question, a pretty thorough knowledge as to the possibilities of beet culture and beet sugar producing in the United States. It is found that the sugar beet will grow and thrive in nearly every state in the Union, though the sections of country lying north of the Ohio River and stretching southwardly from the mouth of the Ohio through New Mexico and Arizona and Southern California appear to be the best suited for the production of sugar-yielding beets. In many states it is found that between 3000 and 4000 pounds of sugar can be produced per acre.

The results of these experiments indicate that the section of country lying west of the Mississippi river is to be the great sugar producing section of the United States and that it may readily produce all the sugar that the people of this country want or ever will want should the population become many times that of today. One gratifying feature which the experiments of the year have produced is to show that beet sugar raising is not only practicable but a profitable industry. The work at the government experiment station was carried on with great care, and accompanied with an accurate estimate of cost and results, and showed that a net profit, above all expenses, including labor, of over $10 per acre would have been the result of the work carried on in an extensive form.

Right or Left Handed.

The despised left hand makes good its claims in many cases to be the defter of the two. The fingers that touch and adjust with such nicety the strings of the violin are surely as cunning as those that move the bow. The hand that guides the reins and steers with exactness the horse through the crowded streets is quite as cunning as, one might say much more than, the hands that wields the whip. But great is fashion, unanswerable is theory.

It would appear that as life becomes more and more complex we are becoming more and more specialized, and the difference between our limits is encouraged, rather than hindered, by every screw made in Birmingham, and by every slap administered to the offending fingers that would dare to shake hands incorrectly.

It is curious to notice the vagaries of humanity in cases where no hard and fast line has been already drawn. Although most right-handed persons put on their coats left arm first, a considerable percentage thrust in their right first. Soldiers fire from the right shoulder, but sportsmen are found who prefer the left.

In working with the spade the proportion of right-handed men grasp the spade with the left and push with left foot and right hand, though, when using an ax, the same individuals would grasp fartherest down with the right. The Persians mount their horses from the right side, which is the different side from that mounted by Europeans.

The buttons on coats, etc., are placed on the right side, and the shed of the hair in boys to the left, evidently to suit manipulation by the right hand. The great philosopher Newton records that at first he confined his astronomical observations to his right eye, but afterward he managed to train his left.

But there are persons who could not do this, owing to the unequal strength of their eyes. Strange to say the Chinese assign the place of honor to the left.

At Kunyenye, in Africa, Camern relates being introduced to the heir presumptive to the throne, the nails of whose left hand had been allowed to grow to an enormous length as a sign rank, proving that he was never of high required to perform manual labor and also providing him with the means of tearing the meat which formed his usual diet.—[Chambers Journal.

The Opening of Oklahoma.

"The opening of the Cherokee Strip," said A. J. Myers of St. Louis to the Star representative at the Randall, "recalls to me an experience that I had in the rush at the opening of Oklahoma.

"I was on the eastern border of the territory, There were about 500 settlers with me. We ranged all along the line. There was not a soldier or Deputy United States Marshal in sight. There was, in fact, nothing to prevent any of us from crossing the line before noon, the hour fixed in the proclamation. It was a magnificent example of American love and loyalty to the observance of the law of the land, for there was not a single restraining influence.

"We all compared watches and agreed upon the time. There were three pistol shots promptly at noon and the rush began. I have been through the war, but it was one of the most exciting scenes I ever witnessed. A few of us were on horseback, while there were countless teams, prairie schooners and even ox carts, to say nothing of the people on foot. Men, women and children were frenzied with excitement, and it was a wild rush over the prairie, the railroad, fifteen miles distant, being the objective point. I was splendidly mounted and three or four of us were the first to reach the railroad. It was a great race. The owners of good teams in spring wagons were next behind us.

"The settlers spread out over the country, the bottom lands along the streams being the first selected, the high rolling prairie and the divides being the second and third choice. Those in advance, when they came to a quarter section that they wanted, would drive their stakes and hold it down. Considering the great excitement under which the people labored and the rivalry for the land, the shooting affrays were remarkably few."—[Washington Star.

The Grand Canon of Arizona.

In Northwestern Arizona lies what is known as the Grand Canon district. This embraces an area of about fifteen thousand square miles. Its northerly beginning, at the high plateaus in Southern Utah, is a series of terraces, many miles broad, dropping, like a stairway, to lower geological formations. In Arizona the platform is reached which borders the real chasm, and extends southerly beyond far into the central part of that territory. It is the theory of geologists that 10,000 feet of strata have been swept by erosion from the entire surface of this platform, whose present uppermost formation is the carboniferous, the deduction being based upon the fact that the missing Permian, Mesozoic and Tertiary formations, which belong above the carboniferous in the series, are found in their place at the beginning of the northern terraces referred to.

The climax of this extraordinary example of erosion is, of course, the chasm of the the Grand canon proper, which, were the missing strata restored to the adjacent plateau, would be sixteen thousand feet deep. The whole region has been repeatedly lifted and submerged and during the last upheaval the river cut its gorge. As the plateau deliberately rose before the pressure of the internal forces, the river kept its bed worn down to the level of erosion. Thus calmly does science explain away the wonders of earth's wonders.—[New York Observer.

Sifting Salt.

My mother used to seat me before a table in a rather high chair, give me a long, shallow tin pan, a little sieve or gravy strainer and about two pounds of common table salt in another dish, writes Mrs. H. H. White in the New York Recorder.

I then proceeded to have a minature snowstorm by sifting the salt upon the long tin, in some places piling it high in drifts, I was fortunate in having among my toys a "farmyard," consisting of a little house, some wooden trees and all kinds of animals. These I distributed about in my field of snow, making paths through the drifts and building pens for the animals.

A handful of wooden toothpicks will suffice to make fences, woodpiles, etc., and a tiny mirror or bit of looking-glass serves as a beautiful ice pond in the midst of the fields.

The "farmyard," of course, is not necessary. Green leaves will serve for trees, and a log cabin can be made of little bits of wood.

A Death and a Life.

Fair young Hannah,
Ben, the sunburnt fisher, gayly woos;
Hale and clever,
For a willing heart and hand he sues.
May-day skies are all aglow,
And the waves are laughing so!
For her wedding
Hannah leaves her window and her shoes.

May is passing;
Mid the apple boughs a pigeon coos.
Hannah shudders,
For the mild southwester mischief brews.
Round the rocks of Marblehead,
Outward bound, a schooner sped.
Silent, lonesome,
Hannah's at the window, binding shoes.

* * * * * * * *

Sailing away!
Losing the breath of the shores in May,
Dropping down from the beautiful bay,
Over the sea slope vast and gray!
And the skipper's eyes with a mist are blind,
For a vision comes on the rising wind
Of a gentle face that he leaves behind.
And a heart that throbs through the fog bank dim,
Thinking of him.

Far into night
He watches the gleam of the lessening light
Fixed on the dangerous island height
That bars the harbor he loves from sight.
And he wishes, at dawn, he could tell the tale
Of how they weathered the southwest gale,
To brighten the cheek that had grown so pale
With a wakeful night among spectres grim—
Terrors for him.

Yo-heave-yo!
Here's the bank where the fishermen go.
Over the schooner's side they throw
Tackle and bait to the deeps below.
And Skipper Ben in the water sees,
When its ripples curl to the light land breeze.
Something that stirs like his apple trees,
And two soft eyes that beneath them swim,
Lifted to him.

Hear the wind roar,
And the rain through the slit sails tear and pour!
"Steady! we'll scud by the Cape Ann shore,
Then hark to the Beverly bells once more!"
And each man worked with the will of ten;
While up in the rigging, now and then,
The lightning glared in the face of Ben,
Turned to the black horizon's rim,
Scowling on him.

Into his brain
Burned with the iron of hopeless pain,
Into thoughts that grapple and eyes that strain,
Pierces the memory, cruel and vain—
Never again shall he walk at ease
Under the blossoming apple trees
That whisper and sway to the sunset breeze,
While soft eyes float where the sea gulls skim.
Gazing with him.

How they went down
Never was known in the still old town.
Nobody guessed how the fisherman brown,
With the look of despair that was half a frown,
Faced his fate in the furious night—
Faced the mad billows with hunger white,
Just within hail of the beacon light
That shone on a woman sweet and trim,
Waiting for him.

Beverly bells
Ring to the tide as it ebbs and swells!
His was the anguish a moment tells—
The passionate sorrow death quickly knells.
But the wearing wash of a lifelong woe
Is left for the desolate heart to know.
Whose tides with the dull years come and go,
Till hope drifts dead to its stagnant brim,
Thinking of him.

* * * * * * * *

Poor lone Hannah,
Sitting at the window binding shoes,
Faded, wrinkled,
Sitting, stitching, in a mournful muse,
Bright-eyed beauty once was she,
When the bloom was on the tree;
Spring and Winter,
Hannah's at the window, binding shoes.

Not a neighbor
Passing nod or answer will refuse
To her whisper:
"Is there from the fishers any news?"
Oh, her heart's adrift with one
On an endless voyage gone!
Night and morning,
Hannah's at the window, binding shoes.

'Tis November.
Now no tear her wasted cheek bedews.
From Newfoundland
Not a sail returning will she lose,
Whispering hoarsely, "Fishermen,
Have you, have you heard of Ben?"
Old with watching,
Hannah's at the window, binding shoes.

Twenty Winters
Bleach and tear the ragged shore she views.
Twenty seasons—
Never one has brought her any news.
Still her dim eyes silently
Chase the white sails o'er the sea.
Hopeless, faithful,
Hannah's at the window, binding shoes.

—[Lucy Larcom.

SAVED BY A CALF.

'The whole course of my life was changed, and my love's young dream destroyed in less than a minute by a calf, and a fortunate thing it was for me," srid the wife of a prominent citizen of Lycoming county, Penn., now visiting friends in this city. "My father was the leading business man in a bustling lumber village, and there were three girls of us, a sister older and one younger than I. Father was kind and indulgent, but very level headed, and had been a widower for some years. When I was 18 a good-looking young chap fr m somewhere down the Susquehanna came to clerk in father's store. I was a romantic snip, and fell in love with the good-looking clerk, or thought I did, and he fell in love with me. That young man, it seemed to me then, was the bravest, most ambitious youth that ever lived. I see now that it was only cheek and brag. But he was my ideal of a lover, and I believed it was impossible for me to live without him.

"Father wasn't long in discovering the very tender relations that had come to exist between me and his self-assertive young clerk, and he called me to him one day and told me that he was sory to see that I was such a silly girl, and that I must get over it at once, and then informed my brave and steadfast idol that at the end of the month he could go back home. Of course my heart was broken. Life had lost all its charm. I felt I was the victim of a stern and unsympathetic parent's cruel will and I wished that I were dead.

"Now, although this lover of mine was clerking in my father's store for $20 a month and his board, his father was a rich lumberman, and he was the only son. When I was at the height of my misery over the paternal interference that had ruffled the course of my true love, as I think I was in the habit of calling it, my idol and I met one evening, quite by chance, of course, at the house of a neighbor of ours, and what did my brave knight propose but an elopement, and what did my romantic soul do but prompt me to agree to the proposition on the spot.

"There was a railroad station eight miles distant. The last train for anywhere left that station at 7 o'clock every evening. All we had to do was to drive to the station, get the train, go to the county seat, only an hour's ride, get married, and be happy ever after. We fixed on a certain night—this was along toward the middle of December—and got everything ready for the elopement. It was a good hour-and-a-half drive to the station over the sort of road we had to travel on, and so we were obliged to take an early start. The winter had been very mild. There was no snow. It was just beginning to get dark when I stole to where my valiant lover was waiting for me with a horse and wagon. I knew that the chances were all in favor of my level-headed father discovering the whole plot before we could reach the station, and I was sure that he would be on our track with a horse a good deal faster than the one we had to depend on. But I had no fear that he would overhaul us.

"Before we had gone one-quarter of the way night had set in for good, but there was a moon, and that helped us along amazingly. We had got within a mile of the station and had good reason to believe we were safe, when suddenly the horse stopped with a snort of terror, reared up, and tried to turn in the road. A cut with the whip straightened him up, but he kept on snorting and showing evidences of terror. I looked up the road and discovered the cause of all this. An immense bear stood on its haunches at one side of the road growling and snarling and showing a disposition to advance upon us. When my brave lover saw the savage beast he rose up in the wagon, gave a yell, and gasped:

"Oh! Jennie, let's go back."

"I forgot all about the bear. I gazed in amazement at my gallant knight. He was as pale as a sheet. The lines hung loose in his hands. I seized them, jerked them away from him, took the whip, and, as I held the horse from turning round, ordered the cowardly youth out of the wagon. He crawled out of the back end of the wagon, and tore down the road as fast as his legs could carry him.

"Then I whipped the horse with all my might, and he sprang forward and whizzed the wagon past the growling bear so close that it almost knocked the ugly beast over. I drove on to the station, had the horse put out, and went in the little hotel there to wait for father. My love's young dream was gone as if it had never been. Ten minutes after I reached the station the train came and went. Ten minutes later father came tearing on horseback up to the door. I met him.

"'Father," said I, 'I've been saved by a calf."'

"Then I told him all about the adventure on the road.

"'Saved by a calf!' he exclaimed, 'You mean saved by a bear.'"

"'Not at all,' I replied. 'If Jerry hadn't been a calf and the biggest kind of a calf, that bear wouldn't have been any more than a stump in my way. I was saved by a calf, I tell you, and I want to go home!'

"My gallant lover was never seen around our neighborhood again, and somehow or other, father always seemed to think more of me after that than he ever had before."—[New York Sun.

The Carnival in Rio De Janeiro.

There are two totally distinct seasons at Rio, when the town presents an altogether different appearance; the summer, which lasts from October to April, and the winter, from May to September. In the summer, which is the autumn and winter in Europe, when the sun pours down into the narrow streets, Rio is anything but an agreeable place. The heat has driven away the rich and leisured classes, the great merchants, the diplomatic corps; in fact, all of any position or fancied position hasten to the suburbs on the breezy heights overlooking the city, or to the little country towns in the neighborhood, such as Petropolis and Theresopolis, whilst others take refuge on the islands of the bay.

The town becomes a perfect caldron; but this does not prevent a great excitement over the Carnival, which is an institution to which the Fluminenses, or river folk, are particularly devoted. This relic of the old heathen Saturnalia is fast disappearing from Europe; and now that Italy is a united kingdom, it is no longer properly kept up even in its former headquarters, Rome and Venice.

At Rio, however, Carnival-time is livelier than ever, and there are societies for celebrating it in grand style. Shrove-Tuesday is kept in a most characteristic manner, and is distinguished not only by the richness of the costumes and the originality of the vehicles in the processions, but by the absurdity of the caricatures in what may justly be termed an open air review of the chief events of the preceding year.

In the time of the empire the ministers of Dom Pedro defrayed the expenses of the Carnival, and though a republic has now been established, the old customs are kept up, and the revolution are spared no more than were their predecessors; moreover, like them, they are the first to laugh at the ridiculous caricatures of themselves and their actions in these witty exhibitions, in which full scope is afforded to the imaginations of the popular poets of Rio.—[Harper's Weekly.

A Bumble Bee Chased by a Humming Bird.

An observer writes that he is satisfied that there is just as much rivalry between humming birds and bees in their quest for honey as there is between members of the human race in their struggle for the good things of life, and describes a recent quarrel that he saw in a Portland, (Me.) garden, where a humming bird with an angry dash expressed its disapproval of the presence of a big bumble bee in the same tree. The usually pugnacious bee incontinently fled, but he did not leave the tree. He dashed back and forth among the branches and white blossoms, the humming bird in close pursuit.

Where will you find another pair that could dodge and dart equal to these? They were like flashes of light, yet the pursuer followed the track of the pursued, turning when the bee turned. In short, the bird and the bee controlled the movements of his eyes. The chase was all over in half the time that it has taken to tell it, but the excitement of a pack of hounds after a fox was no greater. The bee escaped, the bird giving up the chase and alighting on a twig. It couldn't have been chasing the bee for food, and there is no possible explanation of its unprovoked attack except that it wished to have all the honey itself.—[Chicago Times.

May Displace Gunpowder.

A commission of German artillery experts has been testing at the Jueterborg a new explosive which is intended to replace, ultimately, gunpowder in the German army. The explosive is a brown, fatty substance of the consistency of frozen oil when exposed to ordinary temperature. It retains this consistency up to 112 degrees Fahrenheit. A shock or a spark does not set it off. When used in guns the explosion is obtained through contact with another chemical compound. The explosion is almost unaccompanied by smoke and the detonation is inconsiderable. The recoil is very slight, even when the heaviest charges have been used. The explosive does not heat the weapons sufficiently to cause difficulty in the way of rapid firing, and cartridges once used are easily refilled. For the present rifle, model of 1886, the new compound is not available, but if future tests be as satisfactory as the recent ones it will be introduced generally in the artillery branch of the service. Four models of new army rifles having many advantages over the rifle now in use, have passed successfully the trials of the small arms inspectors. The inventor of all four is Mr. Weiss of the Gera dynamite factory.—[Chicago Herald.

The Testimonials

We publish are not purchased, nor are they written up in our office, nor are they from our employes. They are facts, proving that Hood's Sarsaparilla possesses absolute Merit, and that Hood's Cures

Mrs. E. M. Burt
West Kendall, N. Y.

Three Great Enemies

Neuralgia, Rheumatism and Dyspepsia

Another Victory for Hood's.

"For over 20 years I have suffered with neuralgia, rheumatism and dyspepsia. Many times I could not turn in bed. Several physicians have treated me and I have tried different remedies, but all failed to give me permanent relief. Five years ago I began to take Hood's Sarsaparilla and it has done me a vast amount of good. Since beginning to take it I have not had a sick day. I am 72 years old and enjoy good health, which I attribute to Hood's Sarsaparilla." Mrs. E. M. Burt, W. Kendall, N. Y.

Hood's Sarsaparilla Cures

Hood's Pills cure all Liver Ills, Biliousness, Jaundice, Indigestion, Sick Headache. 25 cents.

Settled by Arbitration.

The outline of the postoffice had become indistinct in the gathering darkness and the streets in the vicinity were filled with people hurrying homeward, when the reporter observed a man with a stubby beard who with some difficulty was holding a position on a corner, solemnly shaking hands with a line of newsboys. Some of the passers-by, discouraged in their pedestrian efforts for rapid transit, stopped to watch the proceedings, for the sight was unusual. Had some local celebrity chosen this time and place to hold a reception? It might appear so but for the small number of guests.

The true significance of the little scene, however, was understood only by those who were earlier on the spot.

There had been a fierce altercation between the man and one of the boys, and the companions of the latter, coming from all directions, fell upon the man with so vigorous an onslaught that an old Irishman said afterward that he thought they'd "murder him from head to foot." But just as this outcome of the affair seemed probable a ragged little fellow appeared on the scene and ruled the proceedings out of order.

"Youse fellers ain't givin' de bloke a square deal," he said "There wouldn't 'a' been no scrap if Joe hadn't cheated," and he followed with an argument that was evidently convincing, for when he finished his burst of eloquence with what probably was a borrowed phrase, "Yer oughter 'pologize," the boys did, actually.

Each side conceded something and the handshaking followed, and although a couple of idlers moved away somewhat reluctantly, disappointed in not seeing a fight, and while some of the spectators laughed at the little peacemaker, the last in the line, extended a grimy little hand to be clasped in the larger one, half a score of hearts beat lighter because of his plea for justice.—Boston Journal.

Verdi married young, winning a charming Italian girl, who made his home ideally perfect.

The Mannish Girl.

She begins innocently enough. She has a troop of brothers, perhaps, and is drawn into their sports in spite of herself. She catches their contempt of girls; cuts off her hair like Maggie Tulliver; takes pleasure in a riding habit and its odd accouterments. Horses and dogs are her favorite companions.

So she falls out of sympathy wirh her sex. She loses its delicacy; she is reckless of its conventions. That is always the peril of the mannish girl. But the fact that a woman in body, she tries to be a man in mind, exposes her to the animadversions of the ribald.

As she mingles with the world, she feeds a kind of vanity by being mannish. To talk slang, to smoke cigarettes, to ride to hounds, commend her, in a measure, to her male companions. They declare her to be jolly, fetching, stunning. They cultivate her society. They take her yachting when they leave her companions at home. They love to chat with her in a box at the horse show. They even propose a surreptitious visit to the Arion ball.

But they rarely marry her.

That is where the maidenly girl has her full revenge. When it comes to taking a wife—a wife who shall adorn his table; a wife who shall entertain his friends—a man seldom thinks of the mannish girl. He knows that the arts by which she attracted him will be just as attractive to others. He knows that the lack of refinement, which has a kind of zest in the girl of twenty, will turn to hopeless vulgarity in a matron of forty.

Then what is the end of the mannish girl? Eternal spinsterhood or the divorce court. If no man will have her she gets more acidulated month by month. Her mind turns to bitterness. She has nothing but ill to say of her neighbors. She purveys wretched gossip for the social columns of the newspapers, and when a woman does that she has set the tombstone on her career and on her reputation.—Truth.

Rough on the Hogs.

A gentleman stopped at a cabin, where an old negro woman lived, and, while waiting for one of the children to get a bucket of fresh water, entered into conversation with her concerning the crop prospects. "I did hab fo' or five hogs," said the old woman: "but dat's dwindled down till I ain't got but one now." "Somebody steal them?" "I nebber talks 'bout my neighbors, an' I doan' like to say what become ob de shoats. I nebber makes mischief, I doesn't." "Did the hogs die?" "Da muster died; but yer ain't agwine to say nuthin' agin' my neighbors. De hogs disappeared away from heah while dat man was libin', but I ain't agwine to say nuthin' agin' him." "Do you think that he took them?" "Mister, dat man's dead, an' I doan' want ter say nuthin' agin' him; but lemme tell yer, while dat man was libin' he was a powerful stumbling-block ter hogs."

Brown's Iron Bitters cures Dyspepsia, Malaria, Biliousness and General Debility. Gives strength, aids Digestion, tones the nerves—creates appetite. The best tonic for Nursing Mothers, weak women and children.

A laugh is worth a hundred groans in any market.

F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, O., Props. of Hall's Catarrh Cure, offer $100 reward for any case of catarrh that cannot be cured by taking Hall's Catarrh Cure. Send for testimonials, free. Sold by Druggists, 75c.

Thunder is the bass drum in the music of the elements.

Malaria cured and eradicated from the system by Brown's Iron Bitters, which enriches the blood, tones the nerves, aids digestion. Acts like a charm on persons in general ill health, giving new energy and strength.

A man does wrong for the same reason that wolves steal sheep.

Beecham's Pills correct bad effects of over-eating. Beecham's—no others. 25cents a box.

Sleep is the honey in the comb of healthful labor.

U. S. Government Baking Powder Tests.

The report of the analyses of Baking Powders, made by the U. S. Government (Chemical Division, Ag'l Dep't), shows the Royal superior to all other powders, and gives its leavening strength and the strength of each of the other cream of tartar powders tested as follows:

	LEAVENING GAS.	
	Per cent.	Cubic in. per oz.
ROYAL, Absolutely Pure. .	13.06	160.6
The OTHER POWDERS TESTED are reported to contain both lime and sulphuric acid, and to be of the following strengths respectively, . . .	12.58	151.1
	11.13	133.6
	10.26	123.2
	9.53	114.
	9.29	111.6
	8.03	96.5
	7.28	87.4
	4.98	65.5

Royal Baking Powder is absolutely pure, and of greater leavening power than any other powder.

RISING SUN STOVE POLISH

Do Not Be Deceived with Pastes, Enamels and Paints which stain the hands, injure the iron and burn red. The Rising Sun Stove Polish is Brilliant, Odorless, Durable, and the consumer pays for no tin or glass package with every purchase.

Piso's Remedy for Catarrh is the Best, Easiest to Use, and Cheapest.
CATARRH.
Sold by druggists or sent by mail, 50c. E. T. Hazeltine, Warren, Pa.

BLOOD POISON A SPECIALTY.

If any one doubts that we can cure the most obstinate case in 20 to 60 days, let him write for particulars and investigate our reliability. Our financial backing is $500,000. When mercury, iodide potassium, sarsaparilla or Hot Springs fail, we guarantee a cure—and our Magic Cyphilene is the only thing that will cure permanently. Positive proof sent sealed, free. Cook Remedy Co., Chicago, Ill.

Garfield Tea Overcomes results of bad eating. Cures Sick Headache, Restores Complexion, Saves Doctors' Bills. Sample free. Garfield Tea Co., 319 W. 45th St., N.Y.
Cures Constipation

FOR WOMEN ONLY Send 10 cents for book. Dr. C. R. King, Atlanta, Ga.

OPIUM Morphine Habit Cured in 10 to 20 days. No pay till cured. Dr. J. Stephens, Lebanon Ohio.

KNOWLEDGE

Brings comfort and improvement and tends to personal enjoyment when rightly used. The many, who live better than others and enjoy life more, with less expenditure, by more promptly adapting the world's best products to the needs of physical being, will attest the value to health of the pure liquid laxative principles embraced in the remedy, Syrup of Figs.

Its excellence is due to its presenting in the form most acceptable and pleasant to the taste, the refreshing and truly beneficial properties of a perfect laxative; effectually cleansing the system, dispelling colds, headaches and fevers and permanently curing constipation. It has given satisfaction to millions and met with the approval of the medical profession, because it acts on the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels without weakening them and it is perfectly free from every objectionable substance.

Syrup of Figs is for sale by all druggists in 50c and $1 bottles, but it is manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co. only, whose name is printed on every package, also the name, Syrup of Figs, and being well informed, you will not accept any substitute if offered.

Young Mothers!

We Offer You a Remedy which Insures Safety to Life of Mother and Child.

"MOTHER'S FRIEND"

Robs Confinement of its Pain, Horror and Risk.

After using one bottle of "Mother's Friend" I suffered but little pain, and did not experience that weakness afterward usual in such cases.—Mrs. Annie Gage, Lamar, Mo., Jan. 15th, 1891.

Sent by express, charges prepaid, on receipt of price, $1.50 per bottle. Book to Mothers mailed free.
BRADFIELD REGULATOR CO.,
ATLANTA, GA.
SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

"August Flower"

"What is August Flower for?" As easily answered as asked. It is for Dyspepsia. It is a special remedy for the Stomach and Liver.—Nothing more than this. We believe August Flower cures Dyspepsia. We know it will. We have reasons for knowing it. To-day it has an honored place in every town and country store, possesses one of the largest manufacturing plants in the country, and sells everywhere. The reason is simple. It does one thing, and does it right. It cures dyspepsia®

Unlike the Dutch Process
No Alkalies
—or—
Other Chemicals
are used in the preparation of
W. BAKER & CO.'S
Breakfast Cocoa
which is absolutely pure and soluble.

It has more than three times the strength of Cocoa mixed with Starch, Arrowroot or Sugar, and is far more economical, costing less than one cent a cup. It is delicious, nourishing, and EASILY DIGESTED.

Sold by Grocers everywhere.

W. BAKER & CO., Dorchester, Mass.

MEND YOUR OWN HARNESS
WITH
THOMSON'S
SLOTTED
CLINCH RIVETS.

No tools required. Only a hammer needed to drive and clinch them easily and quickly, leaving the clinch absolutely smooth. Requiring no hole to be made in the leather nor burr for the Rivets. They are strong, tough and durable. Millions now in use. All lengths, uniform or assorted, put up in boxes.

Ask your dealer for them, or send 40c. in stamps for a box of 100, assorted sizes. Man'fd by
JUDSON L. THOMSON MFG. CO.,
WALTHAM, MASS.

BNU 19

AN IDEAL FAMILY MEDICINE
For Indigestion, Biliousness, Headache, Constipation, Bad Complexion, Offensive Breath, and all disorders of the Stomach, Liver and Bowels.
RIPANS TABULES
act gently yet promptly. Perfect digestion follows their use. Sold by druggists or sent by mail. Box (6 vials), 75c. Package (4 boxes), $2. For free samples address
RIPANS CHEMICAL CO., New York.

25 DOSES 25¢ THE GREAT TAKE THE BEST COUGH CURE 25¢ 50¢ & $1.00
SHILOH'S CURE.
Cures Consumption, Coughs, Croup, Sore Throat. Sold by all Druggists on a Guarantee.

MUST HAVE Agents AT ONCE. Sample Sashlock (Pat. '92) free by mail for 2c. Stamp. Immense. Unrivalled. Only good one ever invented. Beats weights. Sales unparalleled. $12 a day. Write quick. Brohard, Phila.

LEND YOUR

Best Low-Priced GERMAN DICTIONARY published, at the remarkably low price of only $1.00, postpaid. This Book contains 624 finely printed pages of clear type on excellent paper and is handsomely yet serviceably bound in cloth. It gives English words with the German equivalents and pronunciation, and German words with English definitions. It is invaluable to Germans who are not thoroughly familiar with English, or to Americans who wish to learn German. Address, with $1.00, [illegible] New York.

THE CENTRE REPORTER.

FRED. KURTZ, EDITOR AND PUBLISHER

CENTRE HALL, PA., THURS. MAY 24.

THE RACKET

No. 9 Crider's Exchange, Bellefonte.

"We kinder think its comin';
There's a softness in the breeze;
An' the green is almost peepin'
From the winter weathered trees."

:——:

During the past three months we have been making preparations for the advent of Spring, and we now extend a hearty invitation to all both great and small to visit

BELLEFONTE'S BIG BARGAIN STORE

:——:

The Botany Dress Goods

Department.—Ladies of taste are delighted with the new idea. Ask to C Diamond Crepe, the latest all wool novelty in Black and all fashionable shades. The French Printed Flannels in this department are of unusual beauty and U will find nothing like 'em in Centre Co.

:——:

"The Racket" is today easily, the leader among Bellefonte's stores. Kom and C.

G. R. SPIGELMYER,
SHEM SPIGELMYER, JR.
Bellefonte, Pa.

PERSONAL.

——Mrs. John Sankey, west of town, has been seriously ill for a week or more past.

——Commissioner Goodhart and Deputy Sheriff Weaver were the county officials in town this week.

——Ex-Commissioner John Decker, of Potters Mills, gave the REPORTER a call on Wednesday.

——Clem Deininger left on Tuesday via Bellefonte for Harrisburg to help nominate Gen. Hastings.

——Mrs. Dr. Fisher and son Will, of Boalsburg, were visitors at the home of her sister, Mrs. Dr. Jacobs, this week.

——Misses Lettie Ross and Annie Alexander spent several days last week visiting with friends at Rock Springs.

——Mr. William Kerr, of Centre Hill was a caller at the REPORTER office; he reports waters higher over that way than during the flood of '89.

——Joseph Gilliland came up from New Bloomfield on Saturday to attend the funeral of Mr. James McClintic, at Centre Hill. He returned home again on Tuesday.

——Speer Burrell, of Penn Hall, gave us a pleasant call. He reports the rain damages in that section, to growing crops, as serious on some farms.

——Rev. Eisenberg and H. W. Kreamer came over from Zion Sunday where they were attending Reformed Classis. They drove, but it was around by Lemont.

——Mr. A. C. Ripka, of Centre Hill, gave the REPORTER a call last Saturday afternoon, while in town on a business trip. Mr. Ripka is a practical farmer and a firm believer and upholder of our educational system.

——Mr. Joshua Potter, west of town, informs us he has suffered considerable damage to his farm by the heavy rains. Several acres of land were completely ruined by being washed, and other farmers suffer damage more or less in his locality.

——Mrs. S. W. Barr, of Tyrone, returned home last Friday evening. Mrs. Barr had been attending her mother, Mrs. Stiver, near Potters Mills, who had been ill for some months, but is now on a fair way to recovery.

——Mr. Eugene Shadle, of Williamsport, came up Saturday to join his wife, who is visiting her parent's west of town. He was flood-bound and was compelled to remain here several days which was not according to his schedule, but that was better than living in a top floor in Williamsport.

——D. J. Meyer has been circulating the last week in Virginia, and will remain for several days yet. He was visiting at the home of Mr. Henry Meyer, who left Centre Hall last spring and located at Bowling Green, Va.

——Andy Reesman went down to Harrisburg Tuesday to take in the Republican convention. Andy will help nominate Hastings. A little thing like a flood was no obstacle in his path to prevent him from taking in the Republican convention.

——Dr. Atherton, president of the State College, was a passenger for the east on Tuesday afternoon. He went as far as the bridge east of Centre Hall, and then concluded his home fireside was more comfortable than being stranded along the route, and he returned home again.

KILLED BY LIGHTNING,

Daniel Fahringer Instantly Killed—Jacob Lee Severely Stunned.

During the severe thunder gust on last Saturday afternoon, the house occupied by Daniel Ferringer, near the mountain, beyond Tussyville, was struck by lightning, the bolt struck the comb of the roof at one corner, tearing off some boards, and entered the room on the first floor. Mr. Fahringer sat under an open door, and was struck by the electricity and instantly killed. He was a brother-in-law of John Bitner near our town, and aged about 40 years; he was a poor, but industrious man, making his living by day's labor. What adds to the sadness of his sudden taking off in the prime of life, he leaves a widow and 5 little children who have lost the one that provided for them.

Mr. Fahringer, a few years ago, was unfortunate in having a leg crushed by a log whilst at work for Mr. Colyer on a lumber job, in consequence of which he was slightly lame.

Close to Mr. Fahringer at the time sat Jacob Lee, a young man, who was thrown from his chair by the bolt and quite seriously stunned, causing him to remain in an alarming condition for some time thereafter.

The bolt struck Mr. Fahringer on the right shoulder, and passed down his body and leg. His arm and leg were much discolored, and showed the course of the bolt over his person.

A ten-year-old daughter who was standing near her father, was thrown under a stove several feet distant by the bolt of lightning. She was rendered unconscious and remained so for some time. She has now fully recovered. The bolt tore off a shoe of the girl.

The funeral of Mr. Fahringer took place on Tuesday morning from his late residence. Interment was made in the cemetery at Tusseyville.

Rain Lakes.

In the vicinity of our railroad station there are a number of sinks, forming large depressions of the surface. These have been turned into little lakes the size of mill ponds, the water having been forced to the surface thro the sink holes from the underground passages which could not carry off all the water underground, from the tremendous rains. That these little lakes appeared thus for the first time proves that we never before had such a down pour which caused floods on the surface as well as underneath. The water of these ponds keeps pace with the surface streams in subsiding.

Fell on a Circular Saw

A boy named Hoover, aged six years, son of the man of that name who started last year to wheel a wheelbarrow to the world's fair, fell on a circular saw in a Curwensville saw mill on Wednesday. One of the lads legs was cut off below the knee and he died soon after his injuries. The boy's father has not been heard from by his family since he started for the World's fair. The unfortunate little fellow had accompanied a playmate to the mill, to carry a dinner pail.

To Encamp at Gettysburg.

The entire National Guard of Pennsylvania will encamp at Gettysburg from August 11th to the 18th, an order commanding the division to prepare for field service was prepared at the Adjutant General's Department Thursday afternoon last. It is expected that several United States Army organizations will go into camp with the guard. No enlistments will be allowed a month before the encampment.

More Boardwalk Trouble.

The little boro of Chester Hill, near Philipsburg, has a damage suit on hand for $5,000 damages, on account of injuries sustained on a defective board walk.

Like trouble menaces our boro nearly all the time from the indifference of our officials; the most dangerous of all our walks is the one between Kerlin's and Will Runkle's.

Put Out the Fires.

Last Saturday's heavy rains had the effect of extinguishing the wide-spread mountain fires in this county and other sections of the state, in addition to the vast good done to the growing crops. Two good offices that all feel thankful for.

The Rain Interfered.

STATE College was to have a big day last Saturday, the holding of inter-collegiate games. But there was such a big wet set in to interfere.

To Meet in Huntingdon.

The Pennsylvania State Sabbath-School Association will meet in Huntingdon on Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday, October 9, 10 and 11.

A Story About Sheep.

Dogs, a few days ago, made several raids upon a flock of sheep, upon the lands of Isaac Haupt, in Benner twp., killing a dozen of them.

Bargains in Clothing.

New suits made to order, $15 to $18. All new spring goods, at Montgomery's, Bellefonte.

—New spring clothing just opened at Lewin's, Bellefonte. A dollar does double duty at this establishment.

A Spouting Well.

On the old Woods property, about three miles down the railroad from this place, quite an interesting phenomenon was caused by the late rains, in the shape of a veritable geyser.

Travelers over the road have noticed the buildings down in the gully perhaps 30 feet below the track and quite close to the fill. Here there is an old-style well about six feet in diameter and 54 feet in depth. As the earth's internal reservoirs became full and surcharged with water from the late tremendous, rains this well became a spouting geyser from the pressure of the source that feeds the well, and from Saturday night to Monday a stream 6 feet in diameter was thrown up to a height of four feet and into Sinking creek, 8 or 10 rods distant, went this tremendous volume of water. The flow indicated two sources of supply there was clear and muddy water, side by side. A few rods away were twin geysers each with a flow of some 8 inches and to the height of a few feet. On Tuesday evening, when in company with Dr. Atherton, we took a view of this interesting phenomenon the well was still pouring up its stream to a height of some two feet and the babies were doing their part to keep up the show.

Imagine the head and immense caverns right under us to keep up such a flow!

James McClintick.

On Saturday last, an old and respected resident of Potter twp., Mr. James McClintick, died at his home near Centre Hill, after an illness of several months. He was a native of Potter township, and always resided in it, being attached to his home and occupation, he seldom went abroad.

Mr. McClintick was a man of more than average intelligence, and fond of reading. He was an ardent and consistent Methodist; in politics he was a staunch Democrat. His wife died about ten years ago. Several children have died, those surviving are two sons, Samuel and Richard, and Lizzie, a daughter. His age was about 75 yrs.

The funeral took place on Tuesday from his late residence, Rev. Illingsworth officiating. Interment was made in the cemetery at Sprucetown.

Treasurers of School Boards.

Some time ago an article was published in many of the papers of the state, saying that school boards were compelled to elect a treasurer outside of the board. By referring to the school laws it will be seen that the board still "organize by choosing a president and secretary, who shall be members of the board, and a treasurer, who may be a member of the board, or otherwise, at the discretion of the directors." It will be seen from this that school boards can elect one of their own number or any other person and that it is not obligatory upon them to elect a treasurer outside of the board.

A Widow Awarded $200.

At Williamsport on Saturday the case of Mrs. Clara Smith against Andrew A. Doney, a saloonkeeper, for $5,000 damages for the death of her husband while intoxicated, resulted in a verdict for the plaintiff for $200. The husband of the plaintiff was a man of known intemperate habits and a year ago he entered Doney's saloon, where he drank freely. During the day he was found dead in a chair in a room back of the bar-room. The case may be appealed to the Supreme Court.

How He Runs for Office.

It is real funny to note the manner in which a man prepares to run for office. First he is understood to be thinking of it, then he makes up his mind he can't spare the time, and then he thinks the office needs him badly, and finally he yields to the earnest solicitation of his friends and jumps in with both feet. He intended to run all the time.

Will Meet in Bedford.

The Ladies' Foreign Missionary Society of the Presbytery of Huntingdon will meet in the Presbyterian church in Bedford on the 7th and 8th of June. A delegation of about one hundred ladies is expected to be present from the different churches of the Presbytery.

Coal Getting Scarcer.

COAL has become so scarce on the Pennsylvania railroad, on account of the soft coal strike, that the motive power department is hard put. In Erie the switch engines are using wood, and contracts are being made for large quantities along the Phil. and Erie branch.

Poles Shattered.

During Friday's heavy storm lightning struck the telephone poles in the alley in town injuring them badly. Several instruments were burned out.

Bargains in Clothing.

New suits made to order, $15 to $18. All new spring goods, at Montgomery's, Bellefonte.

—Whether you want a suit made o order or one ready-made, you will find Lewins $3 to $5 cheaper than elsewhere. Has new spring styles just opened. Largest assortment in Central Penna from which to select.

COMMENCEMENT EXERCISES.

Program for the Commencement Week at State College.

The interesting Commencement programme of the Pennsylvania State College, June 10th to 13th is as follows:

SUNDAY, JUNE 10.

10.30 a. m.—Baccalaureate Sermon, by the Rev. George T. Purves, D. D., of Princeton Theological Seminary.

MONDAY, JUNE 11.

2 p. m.—Annual Inter-Class Athletic contest.

8 p. m.—Junior Oratorical Contest.

TUESDAY, JUNE 12.

8.30 a. m.—Annual meeting of the Alumni Association.

9.45 a. m.—Artillery Salute.

10 a. m.—Annual meeting of the Board of Trustees.

12 m.—Alumni dinner (in the Armory.)

2 p. m.—Meeting (in room No. 121) of Delegates and Alumni to elect Trustees.

3 p. m.—Exhibition Drill of State College Cadets.

8 p. m.—Annual address before the Alumni by the Hon. Marriott Brosius, Lancaster, Pa., Representative in Congress.

9-11 p. m.—Reception in the Armory, by the Faculty.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 13.

10 a. m.—Graduation Exercises of the class of '94.

Commencement Address, by William Pepper, M. D., L. L. D., Provost of the University of Pennsylvania.

An examination of candidates for admission will be held at the College, Thursday, June 14 at 9 o'clock, a. m. A second examination will be held Tuesday, Sept. 11, beginning at the same hour.

Local examinations will also be held about Aug. 25th, at Philadelphia, Pittsburg, Harrisburg, Williamsport, Reading and Scranton. Times and places will be announced in the local papers two weeks in advance.

Church Notice.

Conference having appointed a committee of neighboring Lutheran ministers to hold spring Communion services in the different churches in the Centre Hall charge, there will be services as follows: Preparatory service at Centre Hall, Saturday afternoon, June 2nd; Communion services, Sabbath morning, June 3rd. Preparatory service at Tusseyville Saturday forenoon June 2nd; Communion services at same place Sabbath afternoon June 3rd. All the above services to be conducted by Rev. J. M. Rearick, of Rebersburg.

Arrangements for the other churches in the charge are being made by the different congregations, and due notice of the time will be given.

Take a Raw Egg.

A raw egg is an excellent tonic with which to begin these warm spring days. It is strengthening and tends to prevent that tired feeling which is so prevalent at this season of the year. If prepared in the following way it is really a delicious drink. Put the yoke of an egg into a dish with a teaspoonful orange or lemon juice, and beat lightly together with a fork. Put the whites on a plate and add a pinch of salt; then, with a broad bladed knife, beat it to a stiff froth. Now, as lightly transfer to a clean tumbler, which it will nearly fill if properly nade. It must not stand in a warm place, as it becomes liquid and loses its snowy look. Any fruit juice may be used instead of orange or lemon.

Schools Closing,

The primary school in charge of Miss Maggie Hannah closed on Tuesday, having finished her eight months' term. The school in charge of Prof. Kieffer will close on Friday noon, while the intermediate, taught by Wagner Geiss, will close a week later.

While here we may as well make the statement that there is a probability of having an entire new board of instructors for the next term, for reasons we cannot just here state.

Where Three Counties Join.

On the top of the mountain where Franklin, Fulton and Huntingdon counties meet is a stump which marks the division. By walking around the stump and making a circle about a yard in diameter a person can in a second or two walk over ground that belongs to three counties. Before the stump crumbles there might be a small stone shaft erected and the spot thus perpetuated.

To Our Penn's Valley Patrons.

Having secured the services of Mr. B. F. Armstrong, of Carlisle, Pa., Willow's Bakery, Centre Hall, is better prepared than ever to serve their regular patrons and all others who like good fresh bread, rolls, biscuits, etc. Mr. Armstrong comes well recommended as A No. 1 baker, and the bread he is now baking proves it. The best bread sold in the valley. If you doubt it try it. S. T. LOBAUGH.

Church Services.

Rev. J. C. Krause, of the Pottsville, Pa., Presbyterian church, will preach in the Centre Hall Presbyterian church next Sabbath morning at 10.30 o'clock. Services will also be held at Spring Mills same day in the afternoon at 2.30 o'clock.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report.

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

DECORATION DAY.

Program to be Observed on Memorial Day.

Memorial Day will be fittingly observed here this year. The usual ceremonies will be gone through with. C. M. Bower, Esq., of Bellefonte, will deliver the address of the day, and will be followed by Mrs. Martha Thomas who will read an original poem of appropriate theme.

The procession which will include the I. O. O. F., children of the different Sunday schools and headed by the G. A. R., will form as customary in Witmer's grove, and proceed to the cemetery, headed by Maj. Shreffler with a fine drum corps. It is respectfully requested that the ladies and children of the town and country furnish flowers and garlands to be strewn on the graves of the fallen dead, and bring them to the Post room on the morning of the 30th.

The line of march will pass up Pennsylvania avenue, thence up Church street, and will move at half-past five o'clock.

Running a Farm by Steam Power.

The farm upon which John E. Carmany, of Middletown, was born and raised is situated in South Annville township, about midway between Campbellstown and Annville, says the Middleburg *Press*. This farm is at present in charge of Mr. Simon Croll, who is making quite an experiment in the matter of farming. He at first had six fine large mules with which to do his work, then he sold all the mules and got six heavy horses. Now he has sold all his horses excepting one driving horse and has purchased a twelve-horse power traction engine and with it intends to do all the work on the farm. He bought four gang plows, which he attaches to the engine and then turns four furrows at one time. He took a load of about 200 bushels of wheat to mill the other day, drawing it nicely with the engine. He claims he can haul nine tons with the engine, and expects to run the farm entirely by steam, running the reapers and mowers and hauling the grain and hay into the barn all with the same engine. Who of our Centre county farmers will make a similar experiment?

Flood Notes.

This week was mostly dreary and everybody wishing for a clear-up and sunshine.

About 15 inches of rain fell in this section from Friday afternoon to Monday morning. This is an enormous quantity of water when having such a depth all over our state, and is there a wonder damaging floods have resulted?

We have no local news of any account, as there has been too much water, water, water.

Did too much wishing for rain bring too much water?

One of the things to be thankful for amid this week's disastrous floods, is that scarce any lives were lost.

THE REPORTER was able to get at least one morning daily each day this week, which kept us fully posted with flood news. We print in this issue a full report of the substance of the flood's ravages.

Don't Like the Word Obey.

An exchange says: There is considerable opposition to the use of the word "obey" as applied to the wife in the marriage contract. Of course, it is a dead letter, for in most cases it is the poor, unfortunate husband who must yield the obedience even though the wife does make the promise. It is suggested that a law be enacted eliminating that word from the contract. In many cases the ministers, by consent of the parties, strike it out at the time of the marriage. That is a good suggestion. We'll go home tonight and strike it out of ours. It is only an old setch at any rate, and intended to mislead the public as to who runs the machine.

Work for Each Other.

Don't be a pig. Remember that this world was not made exclusively for any one individual. It might be true that every man has a right to conduct his own business in his own way, so long as he does not violate the laws of the land. Nevertheless it makes a great difference in results whether he conducts it in such a manner as to benefit others along with himself, or whether he runs it with the selfish—looking out for number one—plan.

—Everything in the shoe line can be had at Mingles, Bellefonte. Large stock, ahd all panic prices, too.

——Subscribe for the REPORTER.

Cure for Small Pox

The following receipt for small pox may prove of service.

One ounce of cream of tartar dissolved in a pint of boiling water, to be drank, when cold, at short intervals. It can be taken at any time, and is a preventive as well as a curative. It is known to have cured a hundred thousand cases without failure. It never leaves a mark, never causes blindness, and always prevents tedious lingering. It is so effectual that, if properly used, it would dispense with the unnatural law of vaccination and the costly stuff of vaccinators; for small pox never appears without a need, and then ought to be purifying and healthful to the system; and when capable of being so quickly removed, need never be feared above a cold or an overflow of bile.

CAN YOU AFFORD

To buy your clothing before you are thoroughly posted on styles and prices. We invite the inspection of the most critical. All our goods are the very latest production of the leading manufacturers, and our prices the lowest.

MONTGOMERY & Co.
Clothing, Bellefonte, Pa.

Marriage Licenses.

The following marriage licenses have been granted the past week:

George J. Hosband and Lida Adams, both of Union twp.

John C. Crader and Emma E. Snavely, both of Gregg twp.

John R. Williams and Annie Patience Stuart, both of Huston township.

Edward V. Hoover, of Philipsburg, and Amanda May Walker, of Orbisonia, Huntingnon Co.

Pennsylvania Mostly.

The flood was mostly confined to our own state; the west and south did not have the tremendous rains that visited Pennsylvania. In North Carolina and Tennessee, however, there was snow.

—Do you want a fine dress shoe at a low figure? Mingle, Bellefonte, has them. Latest styles and shapes.

—$3000 stock of clothing, shoes and hats must be sold the next twenty days at greatly reduced rates. Come see the bargains. C. P. Long.

—1000 yards of carpet for sale; price from 19 cts. per yard to the best quality.—C. P. Long.

GRAIN MARKET.

Wheat	50
Rye	50
Corn	45
Oats new	30
Barley	45
Buckwheat	

PRODUCE AT STORES.

Butter	22
Eggs	12
Lard	8
Shoulders	12
Ham	14
Tallow	4
Potatoes	35
Sides	8

A POSTAL CARD

Will get you any information or samples of whatever can be sent from Garman's Store.

A Lace Curtin firm closed out their entire line to us at one-half price—you get them at same rate.

One lot 30 inch Batistes go at 8cents—a dozen different styles—not one worth less than 12½c per yard.

Those Chemisettes with Rolling Lay Down Collars are beauties.

:——:

$19.50 for a Demorest Sewing Machine, all the latest improvements with a handsome Oak Case. Panic price, $19.50, regular list, $24.50.

:——:

A great line ot the celebrated Priestley Goods, acknowledged by all judges to be the best makers of Black Goods in the world.

A postal card will do the business if you are unable to come yourself.

GARMANS.